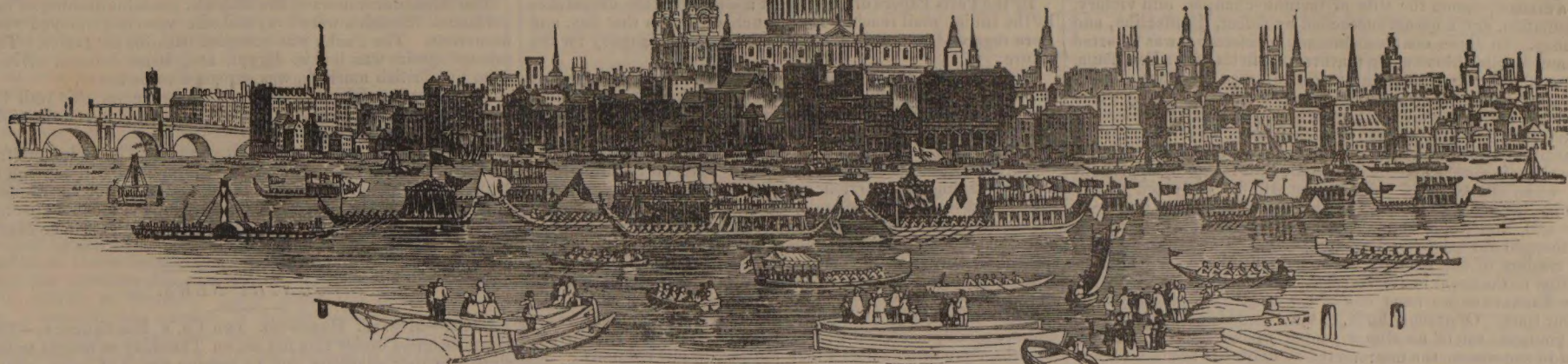


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

REPRINT.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.



THE ninth of November is again arrived, and with it the old heart of London has stirred into fresh activity and life. The spirit of bustle is abroad, and the myriad eyes of the metropolis are turned upon the many forms of pageantry and festival in which the accession of her chief magistrate is celebrated by the "City of the World." Lord Mayor's Day—always a day of mirth and jubilee—but now more than ever so, because it is the anniversary of the birth of our Prince of Wales, gladdens the desert of November, like a bright oasis, and sheds warm influences into the bosom of gloomy winter himself. How shall he withstand the rushing pomp of that shall-to-day be whirled along her streets, and wafted upon her river—how be cold under the holiday joy of the thousands of sight-seers glistening with the transport of delighted hearts—how shut himself out from those portentous city feasts, which, by a sort of gastronomic printing, emblazon the word "alderman" upon the "corporation" of the outer-man—how resist the champagne, that flashes and sparkles in the rich "Company Halls," when the name of "Albert Edward" is waking echoes under their roof—how freeze beneath that flood of light which, if he leave the banquet-room, he shall find glowing with illumination in every square and highway of the town? No; for once old London—of her own festivity—shall keep old Winter warm.

We have this week chosen to illustrate with something like abundance of embellishments the festival of Lord Mayor's Day, partly to gratify our readers generally, and those particularly who are shut out by distance from the scene, and partly to mark our approval of the event, as one of the good old celebrations of former times, which were conceived in a cheering spirit, and are still redolent of heart-warmth and kindly influences. Moreover, we can find it approbation in a higher sense. If public displays have an effect on public morals—if the incitements of example are powerful to emulate and impress—if books of brigand exploits have made highwaymen, and dramas of housebreaking romance engendered Jack Sheppards—so have Lord Mayor's Day pageants made hundreds ambitious of becoming Lord Mayors, and sown the seeds of enterprise, which has been seconded by industry and good conduct from the remarkable days of Whittington and his cat up through many modern examples, which we shall be happy to find the newly-elected chief magistrate entitled to crown. There is undoubtedly some mummery about all pageantry; but still there is a stimulating spirit in such pageants as these. You generally see a self-elevated man taking a station to which he has brought himself by industry in the pursuit of wealth and honour, and can hardly fail to seize upon the reflection, that what has won fortune and character for him may win them for you also—nay, even for the lowliest of the fellow-citizens who are then crowding upon his path. You regard his position, proud and honourable as it is, as the price which the world pays to steadiness, integrity, activity, and energy; and you know that by these qualities only is it to be gained. Here is a man made first magistrate of a great city irrespective of politics, and without reference to rank or birth. He has got on and maintained character, and society demands no more. There is all the elaborate profusion of City pomp, not the classic dignity which is looked for by the isolated eye of taste, but the lavish symbols of rich and glowing pageantry of wealth gathered into procession, and moving with slow and cumbrous gorgeousness over land and water, amid shouting, gazing, wondering thousands, who delight in its gilded progress and make holiday to see it pass. And all these people leave their homes and occupations to behold the triumphs of one (we speak, of course, with general and not personal application) who might once have been in the very humblest of their own crowded rank; they are there, therefore, not simply to gratify curiosity and open eyes of wonder upon a passing show, but to learn what perseverance and industry will do; and if further they hear general murmurs of approbation, hurried testimonials of respect, a manifestation of personal public attachment and regard, then they may be sure that some virtue must have been blended with the qualities that have won station for their fellow-citizen;—and so inculcate into their own hearts that best and happiest lesson which combines with a desire to be distinguished an ambition to be good. For this sort of public example we can endure a few pathway

interruptions, a temporary suspension of labour, and even an occasional congregation of pickpockets. Then, if only for the spirit of good fellowship, there is something to be said in favour of Lord Mayor's Day. Look how the members of the rich companies gather to their annual feast, and from reunions of friendly companionship which affect their trade relations, keep up cordiality in the after interchange of business, hold connexion together, and exert an influence over the whole year. At the head-quarters of festivity—the Guildhall—the newly-elected magistrate becomes the host of ministers and officers of state, and the wealthy old city shakes hands, as it were, with the ruling power of the day. There may, sometimes, perhaps, be little cordiality in the grasp between minister and mayor, but there is always good in the feeling by which it is made necessary, to satisfy the community of an unbroken harmony in the jurisdiction of the laws, and of the absence of political feeling from the inauguration festival of a civic chief.

And, even if we refer to the mere show itself we confess that we cannot grudge the poor of London, the curious crowds and the thousand happy children, their holiday of wonder and delight. The procession is a gratifying thing enough, and there are elements of laughter as well as display, which help to make the mob wholesomely hilarious. Why envy Gog and Magog the little exercise they get, or shut up their sweet genteel giantude totally from the public gaze? Why restrain the cham-

pion, or the momentary happiness of the mounted troop? Why refuse a little fresh air to all those gorgeous coats and banners so long left

"Entrunk'd in their glory alone?"

Why entomb those marvellously gilded coaches from their annual quadrupedal drag? Why even debar the people engaged in the festival of their little hour of pride—in a word, make any objection to the jubilee procession at all? Yet there are people who think that such celebrations do but gather thieves and stagnate industry, and sting such of the poor as may be nearly starving, with the consciousness that, on the Lord Mayor's Day there will be rather lavish expenditure of meat and drink. These, however, are poor meagre feelings to indulge, and are indeed, but little participated in by the classes with whom they assume to sympathise. We believe there is no branch of the community that would wish to debar the rest of it of any holiday they could enjoy, nor does that sort of morbid misanthropy form any important amount of English feeling. We, therefore, record with pleasure the celebration of Lord Mayor's Day, we honour the friendly spirit which it elicits, we delight in its cordiality and activity, and we reflect its prominent features of interest upon the pages of this journal with a certainty that they will communicate gratification to our readers at large.

So, where the pageant gleams in splendid sheen,
And soul of civic festival prevails,
We give this toast at once, "God save the Queen,
Live the Lord Mayor, and bless the Prince of Wales?"



ESPARTERO INTRODUCING THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO THE CORTES.

Spain, sunny Spain, perhaps of all others the country most favoured by nature, has of late years suffered more severely at the hands of man than any part of Europe. Foreign invasion

and intestine broils have kept her at least a century behind-hand in the great onward march of civilisation and improvement. Napoleon's career was pregnant with misery for Spain,

and her soil became the battle-ground upon which the legions of France were first driven back by the troops of Britain. The brief repose which succeeded the downfall of Bonaparte was destroyed by the death of Ferdinand, who, procuring a change in the old custom of the country, the Salique Law, which denied the right of females to reign,—set aside the claims of his brother Don Carlos, and bequeathed to his infant daughter a crown which was fated to be literally bathed in Spanish blood ere her brow was ready to receive it. The young Queen Christina has thus been deprived of many of those happy influences so desirable during the time when peaceful education should lay the firm foundation of the future character. Her early years have been eventful ones. Now with the prospect of a diadem,—anon the tide of fortune changes, and victory, gratulation, and hope are succeeded by defeat, disaffection, and dismay. In these contests foreign interference was resorted to, and English blood again matured the fields of the Peninsula. But as the alarms, uncertainties, and reverses of a state of warfare have been the circumstances surrounding the early years of the youthful monarch, it is to be hoped that those lessons which are often best learned in the school of adversity, will be remembered for future guidance and wise direction. She is now blooming into womanhood and the time is rapidly approaching when the reins of Government will be entrusted to her hands. She forms the third in this age of Queens—England, Portugal, and Spain being now under female rule—therefore, we thought she might well occupy the pencil of our artist, and the readers of the *LONDON NEWS* be introduced personally to another of the royal heads which grace our Illustrated Gallery.

In ESPARTERO we have one of the most extraordinary men of our time. Of obscure birth, of weak and sickly constitution, the youngest son of an almost pauper Spanish family, he has been in succession the unprotected student, the humble volunteer, the military pupil—fed, clothed, and educated by the benevolence of charitable strangers—and the soldier of fortune searching for wealth and honours among the forests and savannahs of the New World. Through all these varied scenes has he wrought his way until at length we behold him the actual ruler of the Spanish monarchy.

Baldomero Espartero was born just forty-nine years ago, in a small village of La Mancha, named Granatula. His father was a carpenter in very humble circumstances, barely able to maintain his family of ten children, of whom the present Regent was the youngest but one. Of a sickly constitution, he was unable to follow the laborious occupation of his father, and was placed at school, with the intention, if possible, of obtaining his admission into the clerical profession. His eldest brother, who was a curé of a neighbouring village defrayed the expenses of his education. The French invasion in 1808, found him an humble student, but converted him at fifteen into a military volunteer in the ranks, which filled so rapidly under the influence of that burst of nationality and patriotism which rose in opposition to the inroads of Napoleon. Espartero enlisted in company with many other ecclesiastical students, and, after a year's instruction, was drafted at sixteen in a regiment upon active service. Manifesting a strong liking for a military life, his brother secured for him the patronage of a powerful family in whose service he himself was, and, at their expense, Espartero was placed at a military school. Here he continued till his twenty-third year, when he left the college with the rank of sub-lieutenant. By this time Napoleon had not only been driven from Spain, but had lost the battle which sealed the downfall of his fortunes. Home, therefore, presented no field for active service, and the insurrection in the South American colonies being then at its height, thither went Espartero, having solicited employment under Morillo. He landed at Chili, a soldier of fortune, and from this period began the upward career which has ended in giving him one of the first positions in Europe.

Espartero's military education gave him great advantages, and the opportunity only was wanting for their display. On the 25th of March, 1817, a forlorn hope was about to attack a fortress in possession of the insurgents. For this service he volunteered. Beaten back, they still persisted in the attempt to scale the walls, and, seven officers being slain Espartero was in command. Binding a handkerchief over his brow, he took off his neckcloth, and fixing it on the point of his sword, shouted to his followers, "A hundred ounces of gold to the man who first lays hands upon the enemy's colours." Rushing forward, his men followed their daring leader, and, after frightful carnage, Espartero, with his own hand, hoisted the flag of Spain upon the walls. Promotion followed a career thus commenced. Impetuously brave, he shared the dangers of the men under his command, and by his personal qualities endeared them to him. He returned to Spain a brigadier, and the owner of £80,000, gained chiefly by play, at which his extraordinary good fortune never deserted him.

An interval of ease followed, during which, in 1825, he married the daughter of a wealthy proprietor, Santa Cruz. This lady is now Duchess of Victoria. Upon the death of Ferdinand, in 1833, Espartero at once declared for the youthful Queen, as opposed to the claims of her uncle, Don Carlos. Once more in the field, the good fortune which attended him in America seemed in the first campaign to be gone. Opposed to Zumalacaregui, he appeared at the head of his batallions only to be defeated; but he never despaired, and the tide of war at length turned in favour of the Christians. To pursue his history, however, would be to write that of the recent struggles in Spain. Don Carlos being at length forced to give up his claim to the throne of his fathers, Espartero obtained the crowning honour of his career. He became Regent,—the director of the destinies of his country.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of Friday week announces that Lieut.-General Count d'Hautpont, Inspector-General of Infantry is nominated, by royal ordonnance of the 29th ult., to replace General Sebastiani in the command of the 8th military division, the latter being called to the command of the first, vice Pajol.

The *Moniteur Parisien* and the *Debats* contradict, on authority, the rumours relative to a noble family in this country,

which had given rise to a very painful and scandalous conjecture.

The *Presse* has a foolish story about a Spanish brig of war having been sent by the Madrid Government to prevent an act of aggression on the part of the British at Fernando Po. It calls upon the Continental Cabinets to support Spain.

The *Moniteur Universel* of Saturday publishes a royal ordonnance countersigned by M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, ordaining that the tables of the last census of the population in France shall be considered as the only authentic returns from the 1st inst. The general result gives the total amount of the population at 34,494,875 inhabitants, living in 363 arrondissements, 2846 cantons, and 37,040 communes.

By the Paris Papers of Sunday, it appears that the despatches by the Indian mail reached the French capital on that day, and were regarded in political circles of favourable augury for the future.

The Ottoman Ambassador, Reschid Pacha, was received at St. Cloud on Saturday, to present to the King of the French the Sultan's letter, announcing the birth of Prince Abdul-Hamid, second son of his Highness.

The general assembly of the representatives and delegates of various branches of industry met in Paris on Saturday, but the proceedings lose all their interest, now that the Cabinet has abandoned the project of union with Belgium. The assembly appointed a committee to watch its interests, and to draw up statistical reports for the Chambers of the injury likely to accrue from the coalition of custom-houses between the two countries. An address was also ordered to be drawn up for presentation to the Ministry.

The Paris papers of Monday are barren of domestic news, and are mainly occupied with extracting from the Indian papers the same intelligence which appears in our columns.

The Paris papers of Tuesday bring little news. The *Presse* publishes the annexed correspondence from Egypt:—

"ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 25.—This morning a French brig of war arrived here from Beyrout, which announces that the Druses and the Maronites have risen in a mass; that the most perfect agreement exists between them; and that the Turks had retired from all their positions in the mountains, not being able to stand against the population. Artillery had been despatched from Beyrout, but it could not penetrate to the mountains. A caravan from Beyrout had been pillaged by the insurgents, but all the goods belonging to Europeans, Syrians, and Christians, were respected."

The *Sud* of Marseilles of the 5th has similar intelligence to that given in the *Presse*'s letter.

An extraordinary trial is going on before the Seine Court of Assize of functionaries of the Hotel de Ville, charged with fraud and corruption for a series of years. The trial is expected to last ten days.

SPAIN.—The *Eco del Aragon* announces that an express had arrived at Saragossa from Madrid, with the Regent's refusal to permit the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo, and family, to pass through the capital on his way to Seville. The Infante is ordered to take the Valencia route to Andalusia.

The attitude of the Madrid editors had induced, it is said, the Rodil Ministry to abandon its projects to restrain the licence of the press.

Senor Gonzales, in a letter to the *Madrid Correspondent*, positively contradicts the assertion of the *Times*, that a treaty of commerce had been concluded by himself, the Regent, Mr. Aston, and General Lenage; and Senor Gonzales adds, that he had negotiated no treaty during his stay in office, and it was not possible for the Regent to have done it, as he was too well acquainted with the constitutional forms of government to act without his responsible advisers.

A decree of the Regent, dated the 3rd of October, promotes Madame Mina to the rank of *Grandeess* of Spain, as a reward for her services on the night of the 7th of October, 1841, when the Palace was attacked by Diego Leon.

The ministerial *Patriota* declares that the Regent has entire confidence in the Rodil Cabinet; and adds that the negotiations between Spain and the other countries were progressing most favourably.

The Infante Don Francisco de Paulo and his intriguing wife are again at issue with the Regent. Some letters speak of a conspiracy to upset Espartero, and to appoint Don Francisco in his place.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 1st inst., but their contents are barren of interest. The Regent has given a grand banquet to all the members of the cabinet, at the Palace of Buena Vista, in order, it is thought, to throw discredit on the rumours which have been prevalent of a want of accord between the Ministers.

BELEGIUM.—The session of the Chambers was opened on Tuesday, the 8th instant, by his Majesty King Leopold in person, in a speech from the throne. Her Majesty the Queen had arrived at the Palace, at Laeken on the previous evening, from St. Cloud. By his Majesty's speech it appears that the treaty with Holland was actually signed on the 5th instant. He also announces that a convention has been negotiated for extending the commercial intercourse between Spain and Belgium. No allusion is made to the proposed customs' union with France.

GERMANY.—The *Cologne Gazette* of the 1st inst., contains a report that the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the Emperor of Russia, was to be united to the Prince of Hesse. "It is probable," adds this journal, "this branch of the house of Hesse which has the prospective of occupying some day the throne of Denmark."

This Princess is the lady fixed upon some months since by some of the London journals as the spouse of the Duke of Bordeaux, Henri Cinq.

We learn from Berlin, in letters of the 30th ult., that the Assembly of the Provincial States, by a majority of 90 against 8, decided in favour of the project to establish a universal system of railroads in Prussia, to connect all the provinces of the monarchy together.

Whilst the fortifications of Rastade and Ulm are progressing so rapidly, the Baden and Wirtemberg Governments are not the less active in pursuing the projects of railroads, and we understand that the negotiations have been concluded advantageously for both countries.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 3rd instant contains a detailed account of all the circumstances connected with the late revolution in Servia, to prove that it had a national character, and that the movement which brought about the election of Prince Alexander Georgewitch arose from the general discontent and from the flight of Prince Michael and his advisers.

The Frankfort papers of the 5th announce that the Austrian Government had given its consul at Belgrade orders to quit that town immediately, in order to remove from the "usurping Government" all hopes of being recognised by Austria.

THE EAST.—Letters and papers by the Levant mail of the 1st inst., with dates from Constantinople of the 18th, Alexandria the 17th, Smyrna of the 19th, and Malta the 26th lt., have come to hand.

M. Bouetenieff, the Russian Minister had obtained from the Porte a triumph to console for the Servian check, by the dismissal of Prince Ghika from the government of Wallachia.

The Sultan had recalled Mustapha Pacha, the Seraskier Pacha, from Syria. Essa Pacha will be installed as Governor of the Mountains.

The news from Persia was quite pacific, and the differences with Turkey were expected to be adjusted speedily.

The *Journal de Smyrne* of the 19th ult. states that tranquillity was restored in Syria.

Emir Effendi was to leave the Turkish capital on the 18th or 19th ult., bearer of the *berat* of the Sultan to instal Prince Alexander, the new ruler of Servia. Ovaes Dadian, director of the powder-magazines in Constantinople, is on his way to this country to purchase various machines, by order of the Ottoman Government.

The Alexandria news of the 16th ult. contains nothing of importance. Freights were low, and the vessels employed very numerous. The Pacha was occupied with his corn sales. The price of grain was low in Egypt, and, if no demand arrived from the British markets, was expected to be lower.

The Austrian frigate *Veneto* left Smyrna on the 16th for Venice, and the *Aurora*, Austrian schooner, arrived on the 17th, from Tripoli, in Barbary.

The *Malta Times* of the 25th ult. says:—"The Belvidera frigate left port on the 24th. The Polyphemus will take on to Marseilles that portion of the India mail directed via France, immediately on the arrival of the Great Liverpool, expected to-morrow. Yesterday evening the Neapolitan steamer *Maria Christina* left for Sicily and Naples."

COUNTRY NEWS.

BATH.—MESSRS. HOBHOUSE AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—The commissioners under this fiat sat on Thursday se'night to declare a further dividend and to receive proofs of debts, which were proved against the joint estate, amounting to £1950 13s. 4d., and the meeting adjourned.

BEVERLEY, Nov. 9.—James Mowld Robinson, Esq. (a Liberal) was unanimously elected the Mayor for this borough for the ensuing year.

BIRMINGHAM, Wednesday.—Alderman J. James, screw-manufacturer, brother of the popular dissenting minister of that name, was this day elected Mayor of Birmingham for the ensuing year.

BOSTON.—W. H. Adams, Esq., was unanimously re-elected to the office of Mayor.

BRIGHTON.—On Tuesday morning a meeting for the proof of debts took place, at the Town Hall, Brighton, before Messrs. Commissioners Merrifield, Attree, and Cooper, under the fiat issued against Messrs. Wigney. The meeting was held to enable creditors (who had neglected on former occasions) to prove, previous to the new act of Parliament coming into operation, which would compel them to prove in London. Several proofs having been admitted, the court broke up.

Preparations continue in active progress at the Palace for the reception of the Court, but, judging from the alterations, which are considerably more extensive than was at first contemplated, the apartments will not be in readiness for the royal reception for several days. Goods are daily arriving, and the greatest activity is evinced in every department. It is understood at Brighton that her Majesty and royal consort will arrive on the 21st or 22nd inst.

The take of cod-fish at Brighton has lately been unusually large: fine fish at less than one penny per pound.

BRISTOL.—A reward of £50 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves who committed the extensive jewel robberies at York-crescent, in this town, on the evening of the 29th ult.

CHELTHAM.—The police case, mentioned in our last, concerning the forgery of a will, and which created considerable noise amongst the higher circles at Cheltenham, was again brought before the magistrates on Wednesday last, when the evidence in support of the accusation having been gone through, the charge was dismissed, the magistrates thinking the evidence not sufficient to warrant them in interfering further in the matter.

DEVONPORT.—Mr. Smith was elected Mayor by a majority of 8 over his competitor, Commander Somerville.

ETON COLLEGE.—On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the residence of the Rev. Mr. Abrahams, one of the masters of Eton College, but was fortunately got under without any very serious consequences. It appears that Mr. Abrahams, who is a remarkably early riser, was enjoying a morning's walk, and during his absence the servants were alarmed by finding a strong smell of fire; they immediately searched the different rooms, and at last discovered that one of the pupils' rooms was so full of smoke that they could scarcely enter to arouse its inmate; they did so, however, and the young gentleman was providentially rescued from impending danger. Upon further search being made, they discovered that the fire was under the hearth in the bed-room; upon removing the stone, the flames burst out with considerable violence, but were, from its being so fortunately and promptly attended to, got under without any further mischief arising. It seems that the fire must have been smouldering away for some time, as two very thick beams were quite burnt away.

FLINTSHIRE.—Hannah Roberts, now under sentence of death in Flintshire for poisoning her husband, has been further respited by Baron Gurney, from November 5, to the 14th of January next.

KENT.—Some instances of incendiarism have lately occurred in this county, which have given rise to much alarm and anxiety. Last week a barn in the occupation of Mr. Butler, near Upnor, was burned to the ground, a great number of outhouses narrowly escaping a similar fate, which is satisfactorily traced to be the work of an incendiary, as no light whatever had been used on the premises.

LANCASTER.—Jonathan Dunn, Esq., a Conservative, was elected Mayor of this borough.

LANCOSTON.—The Town Council assembled to elect a Mayor for the ensuing year, when it fell to the lot (by rotation) of Mr. W. Procter. That gentleman, however, declined to occupy the chair, and, in lieu thereof, handed to the town clerk £25, to be appropriated to the borough funds. W. Hughes, Esq., barrister-at-law, was then proposed, and elected unanimously. Mr. J. E. Procter refused the mayoralty last year and paid a similar fine.

LICHFIELD.—A Liberal gentleman was elected Mayor of this borough.

LIVERPOOL.—At a meeting of the town council held on Wednesday, the 9th instant, Robert Gladstone, Esq., brother to the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, was chosen Mayor for the ensuing year. There was no other gentleman proposed.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Manchester was held on Monday for the purpose of considering the propriety of dissolving the company. A long and stormy discussion ensued, during which much recrimination took place between some of the directors, but the meeting ended without any satisfactory adjustment having taken place.

The Manchester Zoological Gardens, on which have been expended £20,000, are on the eve of being finally closed, the essor consenting to cancel the lease, and forego two years

rent (£1400), on the condition that the proprietors leave the buildings, with the plants, shrubs, &c., in their present condition.

NOTTINGHAM.—A public meeting took place in Nottingham on Tuesday night to petition the Home Secretary for a mitigation of the sentences of imprisonment passed on the 26 men found guilty of an alleged riot at the last quarter sessions, and to collect a subscription to support their dependent families. Resolutions to carry out both these objects were adopted unanimously.

OXFORD, Nov. 9.—The two senior aldermen whose turn it was, according to rotation, to take the office of chief magistrate for the ensuing year, having each refused to serve on the ground of their being above age, the choice of the council fell on Alderman James Wyatt, carver and gilder.

PRESTON.—We understand that the plans and specifications for the new barracks at Fullwood, near Preston, have at length passed, and received the confirmation of the Honourable Board of Ordnance. They will be on the most magnificent and complete scale, superior to any in the kingdom, to accommodate 2000 men, with stabling for 750 horses.

ROCHESTER.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived at Rochester at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, from Apsley house, en route for Walmer Castle. The noble duke changed horses at the Royal Victoria Hotel. He appeared in excellent health and spirits. His grace has taken the marine mansion at Dover belonging to James Stoddart Douglas, Esq., one of the members for this city, during the time the royal family remain at Walmer. Long before the arrival of the duke a considerable number of people collected round the hotel; amongst the number were a considerable sprinkling of well-dressed ladies and the principal families of the city. Several magistrates were also present. On the Duke of Wellington leaving the hotel he was enthusiastically cheered by the assembled crowd, which the noble duke very graciously acknowledged.

SHROPSHIRE.—A furious case of stabbing occurred in the neighbourhood of Ellesmere, in this county, last week, when two human lives were nearly sacrificed, for which the miscreant is now awaiting his trial in the county gaol. It appears that the parties were acquaintances, amongst whom a quarrel arose on returning, after dark, from Van Amburgh's exhibition; and the prisoner, as if inspired with all the ferocity but none of the nobleness of the animals he had seen exhibited, drew a large clasp-knife in the struggle, and stabbed his two friends repeatedly in the abdomen.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Maye, a moderate Conservative, was elected Mayor of this borough. Mr. Abraham, a member of the Jewish persuasion, was proposed in opposition to Mr. Maye, but the opposition met with little support.

TUNBRIDGE.—A most awful and melancholy instance of the uncertainty of life occurred in this town on Saturday last. On that day Mr. William Brown, architect and surveyor, was married in the church, after which the happy pair proceeded to Brighton to spend the honeymoon; he was suddenly taken ill, and in a few hours was a corpse. Mr. Brown was secretary to the Tunbridge Gas Company and also to the commissioners for lighting and watching the town.

WEXMOUTH.—Arthur Wellingford Horsford, Esq., a Conservative, was elected Mayor of this borough.

WIGAN.—We have the painful duty to announce the death of R. Thicknesse, Esq., which took place on Tuesday evening, at his residence, Beech-hill, near Wigan. It is rather singular that three gentlemen who have contested and represented the borough of Wigan should cease to exist in the same year, but so it is. Mr. Richard Potter, of Manchester, was the first to pay the debt of nature; then followed Mr. J. H. Kearsley, whose death we recorded a few weeks ago; and lastly, the above-named lamented gentleman.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Lord Wrottesley has lately finished the erection of an astronomical observatory on his estates near this town. It is built in a commanding situation about a field's length from the great Holyhead road, and is fitted up with a variety of suitable instruments.

WORCESTER, Wednesday.—At the meeting of the town council, Alderman John Lilly was elected Mayor, and Alderman William Lewis, Sheriff, for the ensuing year.

A report having gone abroad to the effect that scarlatina prevailed to an unusual extent among the boys at Eton College, Dr. Hawtrey, the head master, has written a letter to the newspapers, stating that the rumour is a gross exaggeration.

A survey is now in progress for a line of railway from Norwich to Cambridge, so as to connect both places with the metropolis by means of the Northern and Eastern Railway. There are several landowners who oppose the scheme.

SCOTLAND.

AYR.—We regret to state that several disturbances have taken place at the coal-pits in the neighbourhood of Ayr, caused by the turn-outs annoying, intimidating, and, in many cases, assaulting and maltreating the hands newly employed at some of the pits. The consequence of these outrages has been a cessation of labour about most of the pits in the vicinity of Ayr, the men preferring to give up their employment rather than risk their lives. Several of the most active have been taken into custody, and the utmost exertion is being made to secure the others.

BUTE.—Mr. James Stuart Wortley has publicly addressed the electors as a candidate for the seat vacant by the death of the Lord Advocate. "My principles," says Mr. Wortley, "are those of a sincere and unaltered determination to maintain the fundamental institutions of the country, combined with a ready disposition to the correction of abuses as distinguished from wanton innovation."

Lord Brougham has been several times closeted with the Lord Chancellor in his lordship's private room, at Westminster-hall, during the last few days. Some speculation has been excited as to the nature of the deliberations of the noble and learned lords, it being generally supposed to have reference to the practical working of the recent law reforms.

The corporation of London, having examined into the expenses of managing and carrying on the Naval Benevolent Society, have directed their chamberlain to pay the sum of £100 in aid of the fund appropriated for the temporary and immediate relief of proper applicants.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA, AFGHANISTAN, AND CHINA.

The despatches in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India to the 1st of October reached town on Sunday night last by express from Marseilles. The intelligence they convey is highly interesting.

The decision of the Government to send the armies towards Cabul, and to take possession even, for a short time, of that place, has given general satisfaction. Gen. Nott, at the head of a chosen army of about 7000 men, having left Candahar on the 10th of August, proceeded in the direction of Ghuznee and Cabul, while General

England, with the remainder of the troops lately stationed at Candahar, marched, without encountering any obstacle worthy of notice, back in safety to Quetta. In the official report of General England to the Indian Government it is stated that the insurgents appeared in small bodies on different hills, but the route being flanked, they did little mischief, and the baggage, artillery, and immense retinue under the protection of the camp, including 9000 or 10,000 beasts of burden, began the ascent, covered by a rear-guard of two battalions and the cavalry; and the General was soon made aware of his good fortune in having seized the heights on the previous evening, for the number of the enemy gradually increased, but all their efforts to capture the baggage, or indeed to intercept them to any serious extent, were frustrated, and the passage across the Kojuck mountains may be said to have been perfected by noon on the 18th.

The following is the list of casualties incurred during this retreat:—2 privates killed, 3 havildars, 4 privates, 1 Bheestee wounded, 1 private missing, 1 horse killed, 1 do. wounded, 1 do. missing.

The General also states that his Highness Prince Timour and his family were in his camp, and that every possible attention was paid to his comfort and safety.

The chief Saloo Khan, who had taken service with the British troops after the affair with the enemy of the 28th of April, near Hykulzie, suddenly absconded from the military post held by General England, on hearing of his abandonment of Candahar; and it was presumed, therefore, that he was at the head of the insurgents in the Kojuck hills.

The following details of the abandonment of Candahar will be found interesting:—The destruction of the spare commissariat and arsenal stores proceeded with unabated activity till the army was on the eve of marching. The blowing up of the powder magazine, when 40,000 rounds of ball cartridge were exploded, caused a shock felt for a vast distance around. As the train was lighted an hour too soon, some lives were lost in consequence. General Nott marched out on the 8th of August in the direction of Ghuznee. His force consisted of Leslie's and Anderson's Horse Artillery, Blood's nine-pounder battery, details of Bengal and Madras Sappers and Miners, the Bombay 3rd Cavalry, Haldane's and Christie's Horse, his Majesty's 41st Foot, with the 2nd, 16th, 38th, 42nd, and 43rd Native Infantry, the 3rd or Craigie's Irregular Infantry, and the battering train—in all amounting to about 7000 men, with 21 guns of various calibre. The force was as lightly equipped as possible; and the number of camp followers would probably not greatly exceed that of the fighting men—making, say, 16,000 in all. They took with them the whole carriage which could be spared, amounting to 8000 camels, besides a large supply of bullocks and asses; the train of cattle covered an extent of twelve miles on the march. They carried with them 40 days' supplies. Native accounts state that they had reached Mookoor, 152 miles in advance, in safety. It was expected they would reach Ghuznee (230 miles) about the 1st of September; and, assuming that four or five days were here consumed, they would be at Cabul (88 miles further on) about the 15th, supposing that they encountered no annoyance or interruption anywhere. From this division of the troops no direct intelligence had been received since they left Candahar. Numerous reports as to their proceedings had been from time to time afloat; but they wanted confirmation. By one of these we are informed that Ghuznee had been taken; by another, that the garrison had moved out to meet General Nott, and been defeated; while a third is to the effect that 800 of their donkeys had been carried off with their loads of baggage. It was still maintained in well-informed quarters, that, as soon as General Nott has accomplished his wishes at Cabul, he would retire by Ghuznee on Dera Ismael Khan, rather than attempt the Khoord Cabul and Khyber route. To return to Candahar—General England, having quitted the city on the 7th and 8th, marched from beyond the walls in the direction of Quetta on the morning of the 10th, with a force of about 4000 men, including all the women and the sick and wounded of the army. At this time the thermometer rose to 105 deg. in the day, and sunk to 60 before midnight. Timour Shah, the best behaved of the sons of the late Shah Soojah, accompanied the force; while Sufter Jung, his dissolute brother, was left to dispute supremacy with his Baruckzye rival, Mahomed Koulin Khan. The people expressed the utmost consternation at the anticipation of the disturbances likely to follow their departure. This large detachment, having accomplished a march of 147 miles in sixteen days, reached Quetta in safety on the 26th, with the loss of less than half a dozen men. Here they proposed to remain till the 10th of September, when their descent through the Bolan Pass on Scinde would be accomplished in three divisions. The heavy ordnance stores, with the native sick of the Quetta and Candahar hospitals, were to move down under charge of Major Reid, with the 12th Native Infantry and other troops. Colonel Marshall was to follow on the 22nd with the 25th Native Infantry, the light company of the 8th Native Infantry, and some of the late contingent, in charge of the remaining stores and European sick; while Gen. England, with the last of the troops, remained till the 2nd of October, and would then follow the rest. They were to move direct on Sukkur to abide further orders. No opposition was apprehended.

Intelligence from General Pollock to the 4th of September states that his troops had been eminently successful in their gradual movement to Gundamuck, and in routing some bodies of the enemy. For a week Sir R. Sale had continued wholly inactive. On the 14th her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons and the Horse Artillery marched to join him; and on the following day intimation was received from Candahar that General Nott was preparing to move about the 8th or 10th in the direction of Ghuznee. It became immediately known that the bulk of the troops would be moved to Gundamuck, the station nearest the mouth of the defiles. This is the ordinary halting-place of travellers; it is 26 miles from Jellalabad, and 50 from Cabul. Its altitude is 4616 feet, being 2600 higher than Jellalabad, and 1800 lower than Cabul, and it possesses a climate intermediate between the two. On the 20th General Pollock marched with the 2nd brigade, consisting of her Majesty's 9th, the 26th and 60th Native Infantry, Abbott's light battery, and the Sappers and Miners, with two squadrons of the 5th and one of the 10th Light Cavalry. On the 21st the long-looked-for treasure, amounting to £100,000, made its appearance, and was immediately disbursed in bringing up the arrears of May and June—leaving all accounts for July and August still due. On the 24th the 4th brigade, consisting of her Majesty's 31st, and the 33rd N. I., with the mountain train and Ferriss's Jeezailchees, left Jellalabad, and reached Futtalbad on the morning of the second day after. Here they were to remain for the present encamped across the river from Gen. Sale. On the morning of the 23rd Gen. Pollock's force reached Gundamuck; and, having heard that the enemy, under the Chiefs Hadji Ali and Khyroolah Khan, occupied the village and fort of Mammo Khail, two miles from the camp, it was resolved to attack them on the following morning. A squadron of the 3rd Dragoons, with Captain Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners, having been ordered up from Futtalbad, a little before daybreak on the morning of the 24th, General Pollock advanced in command of two squadrons of light cavalry, a light field battery, Sappers and Miners, with her Majesty's 9th, and the 26th and 60th Native Infantry—in all about 4000 men; the camp having been left in charge of six companies of Native Infantry (three from the 26th, and three from the 60th), and 50 of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, with the squadron of the 5th Dragoons, which arrived that morning, whose horses would not have been equal to the labours of the day. The fields were flooded to prevent the advance of the British force, and were impracticable for cavalry. The troops were divided into two columns. The first village already named was entered without resistance, the enemy retiring on our approach. The left column went towards the fort of Mammo Khail, which was stormed by the men standing on each other's shoulders; and the right proceeded to Kookhi Khail, a couple of miles off. The cavalry were sent well to the right, for the purpose of intercepting the retreat towards Cabul; while Abbott's guns were placed between the skirmishers and the columns. The enemy being driven from their first position, which was occupied and maintained by the right column, now retired on Kookhi Khail, which village was also evacuated on our approach. They now retreated, and began to muster in force on the rugged range of heights in our front, the most salient of which was within long-musket shot of the village. The steepers were too rugged for the ascent of our guns. The enemy defended themselves with great bravery, some of their attacks being bold enough to compel our troops to retire to one place, while at another they maintained an advanced position amongst the hills till ordered to withdraw. The fighting lasted five hours. Near the hill the enemy's camp was overtaken and captured, and tents, cattle, and ammunition, with a considerable quantity of provisions, fell into our hands. The Cabul chiefs were said to have fled with 50 or 60 followers. The total of the enemy's force is understood to have amounted to about 2000. They have above 50 killed. Our casualties consist of 7 killed and 49 wounded; amongst the latter being Major Huish (26th Native Infantry), and Capt. Edmunds (of her Majesty's 9th Foot), severely; Capt. Tait (commanding the 3rd Irregular Cavalry) and Ensign Robertson (37th Native Infantry), slightly. While our troops were advancing, parties were detached to set fire to the houses and villages; and the force afterwards remained on the ground, employed in cutting down the vineyards and mulberry trees, to which much value and importance were attached by the enemy. The inhabitants were seen watching from the pine forests far up amongst the hills the ravage and devastation which continued in progress after resistance had ceased. Our troops everywhere behaved with the utmost spirit and gallantry, and the whole of the arrangements appear to have been eminently skilful and judicious. About 40 of the enemy, it is said, were blown up by the accidental explosion of an ammunition box. The surrounding tribes speedily sent in their submission, and the camp began to be well supplied with provisions. On the 1st of September, to the astonishment of every one, Prince Futeh Jung—who, since the death of Shah Soojah, has maintained a precarious, or occasionally a phantom, sort of supremacy at Cabul—made his appearance in camp. He had just before this been reported dead—killed in a scuffle, it was at one time said; at another, a victim of his own hands, or of the poison or dagger of the author of all our evils—Akbar Khan. He accompanied General Pollock on his onward march, his presence being calculated, as is supposed, to produce a diversion in our favour. General Sale, who had been suffering from inflammation of the kidneys, was ordered to close up between the 2nd and 4th; while Brigadier Monteth was directed to follow the day after, so as to be ready to start for Cabul on the 5th or 6th. Meanwhile rumour ran that formidable preparations were in progress in the passes; a detachment of 2000 despatched from Cabul being, it was said, likely to be reinforced by 3000 Ghilziees. There were believed to be 3000 or 4000 of the Cabul men in the Hazaruck valley, a little off the line of route; who would probably be first disposed of; if so, occasioning a detour of 10 miles. The party were said to be strongly posted. They were reserving themselves till we got involved amongst the passes, when they meant to attack us. General Pollock, however, has wisely resolved, it is believed, to take the initiative and dispose of them first. The chief resistance is said to be preparing for us at Boodkhak and Jugdulluck, where the gorge is at its narrowest. Peshawur letters of the 26th mention that preparations were being made by the enemy at Teera for the attack of Ali Musjid. Here the usual sickness which prevails at this unhealthy and ill-fated spot had overtaken our troops.

Among the rumours was one that Akbar Khan had been seized by the Kuzzil-bashes, who constitute a large portion of the inhabitants of Cabul, and who, in order to save the city from destruction, were in the interest of the British alliance, and for that reason also protected the British prisoners. There were many conflicting reports scattered abroad respecting the prisoners, which subsequently proved erroneous. The officers seem neither to have been treated with the harshness nor kept under the restraint that was believed. Colonel Palmer, who was reported to

have died of the torture inflicted upon him, is known to be alive and well. The whole of the Ghuznee prisoners are understood to have been removed to Cabul. "It would not surprise me," said one writer, "if a much greater number than is generally supposed of the officers and soldiers said to have been massacred in January last should make their appearance on the arrival of the British troops at Cabul."

A report was circulated in Bombay on the 1st of October to the effect that Ghuznee had opened its gates without any great resistance on the appearance of Nott's army. This fact, which the natives of India could have learned with ease, may be correct, but it requires official confirmation, which it was not likely to have until the two corps met in the neighbourhood of Cabul.

Sir Charles Napier left Bombay in the beginning of September for Scinde, in order to take the command of the troops from General England. Her Majesty's 28th Regiment had suffered severely from cholera during its passage to Kurrachee. In the course of three days the bodies of one-third of the detachment were committed to the deep! On reaching Kurrachee, on the 7th, it was found that forty-seven men and seven women and children had died; and that there remained thirty-six cases of alarming violence behind. The crew had also suffered severely—ten seamen and one engineer having died. The scenes on board are said to be heart-rending—women in a state of extreme sickness clinging to their dead husbands, and children grasping the bodies of their mothers. So many shot were expended in sinking the corpses that pieces of coal were at last made use of. The Zenobia met the Berenice and Semiramis about 200 miles at sea, on their way from Bombay with the remainder of the regiment, which fortunately had kept clear of sickness. Her Majesty's 22nd have been ordered from Kurrachee to Sukkur by direction of the Governor-General. We have heard with great regret of the death of Captain Sawbridge, from cholera, at Manora Point, near Kurrachee. General Napier, we are most happy to learn, is rapidly recovering. The corps under the orders of General England was, after the districts around Quetta had been placed under the jurisdiction of the young Khan of Khelat, to come through the Bolan Pass on the 26th of September, in order to take up its station near the Indus.

It seems to be expected in India that the British army, on the junction of the two corps at Cabul, will, subsequently to the liberation of the prisoners, be called upon to take decided steps for introducing a proper system of government and the administration of justice in the Seikh country. The present chief, Shere Singh, is described as being in a most difficult position, for he finds it almost impossible to control the fanatics and his soldiers, who, although forming a very small portion of the population, have, by their turbulence, long kept the Government at bay. Rumour asserts that Shere Singh had expressed to the Supreme Government his desire to become a subsidised monarch, and to place his country under the management of the British. The 14th October was the annual festival of the Dussora, and disturbances were apprehended for that day, when all the Seikh soldiery go in a rabble to present their homage to their chief. General Pollock, on his return towards India, may therefore have another object to attain worthy of the most energetic steps, viz., the taking possession of the Seikh country. The mass of that population, who are fully aware of the blessings produced by the British administration, are described as eager to obtain the management of civilised rulers, such as the British people have given to the other parts of Hindostan.

The possession of the Punjab and the banks of the Indus, besides the right of regulating the commerce of that noble river, will very soon enable the Indian Government to make good any deficiency caused by the late expenditure of its finances. Those advantages are enhanced by the demonstration now afforded to the whole of the Mahometans in Asia that they are unable in any spot of that continent to cope with the armies of England. The prospect thus held forth of forming India into a compact and easily administered whole is highly satisfactory to the Anglo-Indians, and will probably be realised without delay.

Lord Ellenborough arrived on the 10th of September at Simla, the proximity of which place to Lahore, as well as many other indications, led many to consider the occupation of the Punjab as probable. The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, being in the immediate vicinity of the Seikh capital, could, without difficulty, learn how the British forces, during their passage through the Punjab, ought to conduct themselves, so as to support the introduction there of a good and just government. The different measures lately adopted towards the army had contributed very much to establish its efficiency, and to increase the confidence of the native soldiers in the actual Government. In addition to the junior officers who had been appointed to all the regiments in the service of the company, Lord Ellenborough has, it is asserted, recommended that one more captain be named to each regiment. The careful examination instituted into the augmented expenditure has produced official reports from the committees explanatory of the various comparatively new items, while it has also ensured economy in the whole system.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails, with the exception of the mountain districts of Bundelkund, whither a strong force was about to be sent in order to put down the disturbances effectually by destroying the forts of the petty chiefs.

The rains were most plentiful throughout India in the month of September. The much talked-of apprehensions entertained of a famine in the districts near Delhi had vanished. The army of reserve had been ordered to assemble on the Sutlej in the month of November, preparatory, as it was said, to some demonstration against the Seikhs. Their government at Lahore appeared to dread the approach of the army of reserve, and had given orders at its powder-mills to prepare a quantity of that article as quickly as possible for the emergency.

There had been some serious losses in her Majesty's 50th and 62nd Regiments while proceeding up the Ganges. A boat was swamped near Cawnpore, and 18 men of the 50th were drowned. A wing of the 62nd going in boats near Bhagpore was overtaken by a storm at night, which forced the boats from their moorings, and 38 men, including Lieutenants Scobell and Gason, were lost.

The bark Ricardo, on its voyage from London to Calcutta, struck on a sand-bank in the Hooghly and heeled over, and in one minute went down. Two persons were drowned.

The Delhi Gazette of the 21st of September, the latest paper received at the closing of the mail from the north west of India, states that Akbar Khan had resolved to abandon Cabul, and to take the prisoners to the Hindoo Kosh.

It is to be regretted that the intelligence of the proceedings at Ghuznee or Cabul had not arrived in Bombay on the 1st of October.

The failure of the house of Fergusson Brothers and Co., at Calcutta, was much talked of. The amount of their liabilities in India was stated to be little more than £10,000.

The cholera was making great ravages among the soldiers lately arrived in Bombay from Europe.

Next week we shall present our readers with a beautiful engraving of the British troops evacuating Candahar.

The following Indian news has reached town through the medium of private letters, and, as being still later than the above, will be found to contain many additional and interesting particulars:—"BOMBAY, Oct. 1.—The latest date from the force is the 5th of September, which gives a detail of the intended march, a brigade being left at Gundamuck. General Pollock's proclamation had been stuck up on the walls of Cabul, threatening destruction to all if they dare to injure the captives. Opposition is expected throughout. A letter, dated Gundamuck, 5th September, published in the *Agra Utkhar* of the 22nd, says that the general received intelligence from Nott this forenoon of a victory in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee. It seems that part of the garrison sallied out to meet him with guns four of which were taken, getting a good thrashing for their pains. No doubt he is by this in possession of Ghuznee.

"The correctness of the above, however, is doubted; as also the report that General Nott had occupied Ghuznee, which he found evacuated—the doubt arises from the impossibility of the accounts having been received in so short a space of time. He could not indeed have heard earlier than the 8th, and it is stated in some letters that he would not move until he heard of the approach of the Candahar force. All the accounts you will receive herewith concur in representing that no difficulty would be experienced in recovering the prisoners and hostages. Accounts, however, of a different complexion and very painful character have just been received, viz.,

THE REMOVAL OF THE PRISONERS TO BAMEKAN BY AKHBAR KHAN.—This distressing intelligence, of the correctness of which there is no doubt, will give an entirely new turn to the present expedition. Bamekan is about 60 miles N.W. of Cabul, and near the Hindoo Kosh; and we must, for some time to come, remain in a state of the most intense anxiety. This is the latest piece of intelligence and the letters and speculations transmitted by the present mail have reference to the state of things anterior to that unfortunate occurrence, which was expected by few or by none. The following are extracts of letters from General Pollock's camp:—

"Camp, Gundamuck, Sept. 4, 1842.

"General Sale's brigade arrived here yesterday, and Brigadier Monteth's is expected to-morrow, and on the 6th a move forward is anticipated. General Pollock has it in contemplation to attack Aazaruk, where, it is said, 4000 Afghans are posted, but perhaps he may alter his mind, and make the best of his way to Cabul. Futeh Jung arrived two days ago, with fourteen attendants; he was allowed to enter the camp with only a single attendant, but afterwards orders were sent to the officer commanding the outlying picket to admit the remaining thirteen. The Shahzada made his way to General Pollock's tent, and was well and gladly received; a salute, announcing his arrival, was ordered forthwith. Last evening he rode into camp, and on his return to his tent, which is situated immediately between the general's and superior staff officers' tents, he remained outside conversing with General Pollock, Captain McGregor, &c. Several officers came up, and paid their respects by saluting him. He is a fine-looking man, about six feet in height, well made, and has a pleasant countenance. In his flight from Cabul to our camp he and his followers were shot at many times by parties of Afghans, friends of Akbar Khan, but all escaped without injury. He returns with us to Cabul, and, it is thought, will greatly benefit us, by bringing over the greater part of the enemy to our side; in fact, it is generally believed that most of them have sent in their allegiance already. Common report says that Nott has razed Ghuznee to the ground; but this cannot be believed by the right-thinking men. It is a report, like many others, which took its rise in the bazaar, and is called a bazaar report. Most of the officers have purchased yabooks, mules, or donkeys, so that Government will not be much troubled to find public cattle for the officers; many of whom have but few necessities with them.

"We had a heavy fall of rain three days back, which has cooled the air, and the weather is now delightfully pleasant. I shall write you again ere we leave for Cabul—Adieu."

"We have some accounts of the Khyber Pass being again shut, but the Lalpoorah Chief will pass our dawks on if he can. Sale's brigade came in this morning, but it is feared that Monteth's brigade is so crippled for want of carriage that it cannot come on, and thus we shall be delayed longer than was expected. We have no tidings of Nott—only native reports were in camp last evening of his having got possession of Ghuznee; but that could hardly be the case, for he could scarcely reach it before to-morrow. The passes to Cabul are also so closely

guarded that we can hear nothing from thence of late. Futeh Jung is in camp, quietly resting; many Affghans have come in to make their salaam to him. Heavy rain and much wind on the 2nd; the thermometer fell 20 degrees."

"Camp, Gundamuck, Sept. 5, 1842.
"On the morning of the 3rd inst. Sale's brigade arrived. This morning Monteath's brigade joined us, and, to give you an idea of the scarcity of cattle, the 1st brigade had to send back cattle to assist Sale's brigade, which in its turn sent back cattle to assist Monteath. God knows how we are to manage to carry our things through the Pass, as we are to make our first march to-morrow on Cabul in two divisions. The first division only starts to-morrow, commanded by General Pollock in person."

Such of our readers as have not been furnished with a map of the seat of war in India will find an excellent one in our fifth number, which has been already reprinted three times.

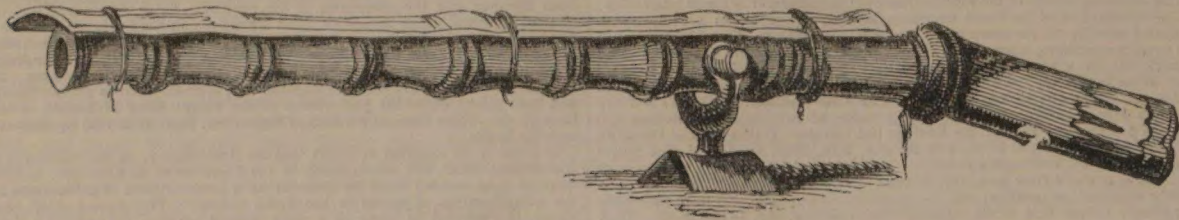
CHINA.

Our last news comprised the capture of the city of Chapoo, a large place, carrying on an extensive trade with Japan; and we announce further important successes. The extensive batteries at the mouth, and on the banks, of the Woosung

river have been taken and destroyed, and the city of Shang-hai occupied by our troops, its public buildings burnt, and its rich granaries, the property of the Government, given up to the people. The opposition offered at the entrance of the river was considerable, an incessant cannonade being kept up for two hours ere the enemy showed any symptoms of submission. This engagement took place on the 16th June; and, on the following day, some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the river, and captured a deserted battery mounting fifty-five guns. The city was taken on the 19th, the Chinese deserting it after receiving two broadsides. The operations were concluded on the 20th, by the capture of two additional field-works, at a place some fifty miles higher up, whither the admiral had himself proceeded, with two iron steamers, for the purpose of reconnoitring.

Two hundred and fifty-three guns (forty-two of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of eleven feet long. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed that they were fitted with bamboo sights.

We are here enabled to present our readers with the following sketch of one of these guns, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the authorities at the India House.



CHINESE GUN WITH BAMBOO SIGHT.

Our casualties were numerous, two men being killed and twenty-five wounded, but confined entirely to the naval arm of the expedition. The enemy are said to have lost about eighty killed and a proportionate number of wounded. They served their guns extremely well, and some of the vessels (particularly her Majesty's ship *Blonde*, and the steamers *Nemesis* and *Sesostris*) suffered a great deal from the heavy and destructive fire. The *Nemesis*' rigging was cut to pieces; an artilleryman belonging to her was obliged to have his right arm amputated at the shoulder joint; another man, belonging to the *Pluto*, lost both his legs at the

ankles; and Lieut. Hewett, R.M., of her Majesty's ship *Blonde*, lost his head a round shot.

It will be remembered that the *Nemesis*, which is commanded by Lieutenant Hall, distinguished herself in a very extraordinary manner, shortly after her arrival in the Chinese waters, by blowing up a number of the enemies' war-junks, which created no little consternation amongst the Celestials. As this event invests the *Nemesis* with more than ordinary interest, we here present our readers with a sketch of her on the trying and critical occasion to which we allude. The follow-



THE NEMESIS STEAMER DESTROYING CHINESE WAR JUNKS, IN CANTON RIVER.

(From a sketch in the possession of the Hon. East India Company.)

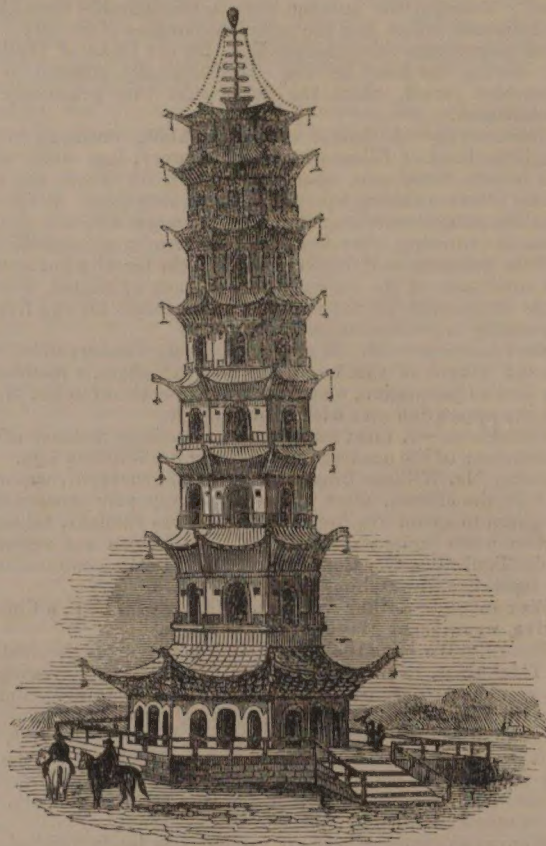
ing brief narrative of this steamer's career since her leaving may be allowed by way of episode, and will prove not altogether unacceptable. The *Nemesis* was built by Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead Iron-works, near Liverpool, for the Hon. East India Company, and sailed for China in March, 1840, was the first iron steam-vessel that passed the Cape of Good Hope, and the first that appeared in China. Her services there have been since pretty generally known, and the following is an account of the destruction of the war-junks illustrated in our engraving:—"Arrangements having been made by Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, K.C.B., &c., for the capture of the Chuenpee forts, and the opposite one of Ty-kok-too, the *Nemesis*, after disembarking the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, took up an advantageous position under the upper battery of Chuenpee, in company with the Hon. Company's ship *Queen*, and commenced throwing shells with good effect, lodging many within the walls, thereby enabling the troops to advance, and take possession, which they did in the most gallant style. This accomplished, she proceeded round the point to assist in silencing the lower fort, throwing in grape, canister, and musketry, thereby distracting the attention of the enemy on the sea-side, and giving the troops and some of the *Hyacinth*'s crew, whom we observed scaling the walls, greater facilities for entering, which they speedily did, driving all before them. She then pushed on to attack the war-junks strongly moored at the mouth of a small and shallow river at the bottom of Anson's Bay; and, when within 500 yards, commenced a heavy fire of shot and shell on the four largest, which was returned by them. The first Congreve rocket fired by her took terrific and instantaneous effect—blowing up one of the largest, with all her crew. The others being soon silenced, she then despatched her boats, in company with those of her Majesty's ship *Sulphur*, and one or two boats from the *Larne*, *Calliope*, and

Hyacinth. Junk after junk was boarded and set fire to. The whole, 11 in number, blew up as the fire reached their magazines, and thus were completely destroyed. She now proceeded to a town up the river, much to the astonishment of the natives, and brought away two junks, such was the consternation at her appearance alone at a place only navigable for junks. We understand that the commodore expressed himself much pleased with what the *Nemesis* had accomplished; and a remark made by Captain Elliot, the Chief Superintendent, that the *Nemesis* had done the work of two line-of-battle ships, proves that her services have been somewhat important; one shot only struck her, the others falling short or going over. On the 8th January, agreeably to the instructions from the commodore, the *Nemesis*, in company with two rocket-boats from her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, took up a raking position, about 1100 yards distant from the Anung-hay fort, mounting 100 guns, and commenced throwing shot, shell, and rockets with the greatest effect, which was not returned, from the peculiarity of the position she was enabled to take up from her light draught of water; indeed the enemy could only bring four guns to bear on her, and these were of small calibre. Ten minutes, or thereabouts, after commencing firing, she was recalled by the commodore, he having received a chop from the Chinese, which ended in his hoisting a flag of truce, and ceasing operations for the day." At the taking of Canton, and, in fact, in every engagement in China of consequence since 1840, she has always been distinguished, her light draught of water enabling her to navigate rivers, and run close in shore, when other vessels could not approach near enough to do any service. She has been fortunate in having a commander who combines first-rate skill and seamanship with the greatest bravery, and who never appears satisfied unless he is constantly employed in active service.



CANTON.

Letters from Canton, dated the 20th of July, mention that intelligence had there been received of the fleet being at anchor at Koung-soo, in the Yang-tze-Kiang (probably the Kaou-tchau of the French maps), on the 4th of July. Kaou-tchau is some distance above the Great Canal and the city of Ching-kiang-foo, and no great distance below Nankin, and from that position we suppose the entrances of the canal, both southern and northern, to be under the control of the forces, and Nankin at their mercy. "The Imperial Canal, one of the longest and most important of artificial navigations, was constructed by Kobley Khan and his successors. Virtually, as a line of communication, this canal extends from Hang-chou, the principal city in Che-Keang, to Peking, the capital of the empire, which is a distance of about 700 British miles. In reality, however, the artificial canal, the Cha-ho, or 'river of flood-gates,' as the Chinese term it, is considerably shorter; it begins to the southward of the Yellow River, where the natural navigation of a lake connected with the Blue River ends, and is carried onward to Lin-teing, in the north-west of Shang-tung. Thence the navigation is continued by the Eu-ho and Pei-ho to Peking." "We have thus described the Imperial Canal, not only because it is the grand route for the conveyance of merchandise and the imperial revenues from the southern provinces to the capital, but also because it has been stated that, in case of an attempt upon China by sea, this canal could be easily taken possession of at some point, and the communication between the two parts of the empire cut off." Elipoo has sent to Canton for two Hong merchants and two linguists to go to Soo-chow, and the Canton authorities have consequently ordered Samqua and Howqua's fifth and only surviving son on this errand, with what specific object was not known; the two Hong merchants were to have left Canton yesterday. It was originally intended to have sent Howqua himself, but his great age has at last exempted him from this duty; it is supposed by the Chekiang authorities that the Hong merchants, being accustomed to deal with the barbarians, will be of use to them in their negotiations with the English, although the merchants are aware that on a former occasion Sir Henry Pottinger refused to see them. We suppose they must have obeyed these orders very reluctantly, for, independently of the great expense, and, probably, squeezes to which this journey will expose them (for Hong merchants in the north are *rare aves*, and the reputation of their wealth will have preceded them), their liberty will be in some danger should they be employed in negotiations, and these terminate differently from what the Chinese authorities expect; in which case banishment to Ele may very likely be the end of their mission. It is said that their being sent is with reference to settling the terms for the ransom of Nankin. This is, however, we sup-



PORCELAIN TOWER AT NANKIN.

pose, mere conjecture. According to Chinese reports, the large city of Shang-hai has been taken by the British force, which is said to have from thence penetrated into the country as far as Soo-chow, and taken that town also. Shang-hai is one of the most important seaport towns in the empire, whose trade is said to employ an immense number of junks. We have no arrivals whatever from the north to confirm these reports.

The progress and result of the conflict of the 16th of June will be found very fully detailed in the following passages from the official circular of Sir Henry Pottinger, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary:—

"After the necessary delay in destroying the batteries, magazines, foundries, barracks, and other public buildings, as well as the ordnance, arms, and ammunition, captured at Chapoo, the troops were re-embarked, and the expedition finally quitted that port on the 23rd of May, and arrived on the 29th off the Fugged Islands, where it remained until the 13th of June, on which day it crossed the bar, which had been previously surveyed and buoyed off, into the Yang-tze-Kiang River to the point where the river is joined by the Woosung.

"At this point the Chinese authorities had erected immense lines of works to defend the entrance of both rivers, and seem to have been so confident of their ability to repel us, that they permitted a very close reconnoissance to be made in two of the small steamers by their Excellencies the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief on the 14th inst.; and even cheered and encouraged the boats which were sent in the same night to lay down buoys to guide the ships of war to their allotted positions of attack.

"At daylight in the morning of the 16th the squadron weighed anchor, and proceeded to take up their respective stations, which was scarcely done when the batteries opened, and the cannonade on both sides was extremely heavy and unceasing for about two hours; that of the Chinese then began to slacken, and the seamen and marines were then landed at once, under the fire from the ships, and drove the enemy out of the batteries before the troops could be disembarked and formed for advancing.

"Two hundred and fifty-three guns (forty-two of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of 11 feet long. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed that they were fitted with bamboo sights.

"The casualties in the naval arm of the expedition amounted to 2 killed and 25 wounded, but the land forces had not a man touched. It appears almost miraculous that the casualties should not have been much greater, considering how well the Chinese served their guns. The *Blonde* frigate had 14 shots in her hull, the *Sesostris* steamer 11, and all the ships engaged more or less. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been about 80 killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

"On the 17th of June some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the Woosung river, and found a battery deserted, mounting 55 guns, of which 17 were brass.

"On the 19th two more batteries close to the city of Shang-hai opened their guns on the advanced division of the light squadron, but, on receiving a couple of broadsides, the Chinese fled, and the batteries, which contained 48 guns (17 of them brass), were instantly occupied, and the troops took possession of the city, where the public buildings were destroyed, and the extensive Government granaries given to the people.

"His Excellency the Admiral proceeded up the river Woosung with two of the small iron steamers on the 20th inst., about 50 miles beyond the city of Shang-hai, and in this reconnoissance two additional field-works, each mounting four heavy guns, were taken and destroyed, bringing the total of ordnance captured in these operations up to the astonishing number of 364, of which 76 are of brass, and chiefly large handsome guns; many of the brass guns have devices showing that they have been cast lately; several of them have Chinese characters signifying 'the tamer and subduer of the barbarians,' and a particularly large one is dignified by the title of the 'barbarian.'

"The Chinese high officers and troops are supposed to have fled in the direction of the cities of Soo-chow, Wang-chow-fo, and Nankin. The same high authorities have made another indirect attempt to retard active operations by an avowed wish to treat, and have also given a satisfactory proof of their anxiety to conciliate by the release of 16 of her Majesty's subjects (Europeans and natives of India) who had been kidnapped; but, as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they can be listened to, they were met by an intimation to that effect.

The results of this victory have been remarkable. The Mandarins in the two most fertile provinces in China were dreadfully alarmed lest Wang-chow-fo and Nankin should be taken and sacked and the mouth of the Great Canal seized. The approach of the expedition to the mouth of the Great Canal, and the dangers that threaten Nankin, would, as was thought, induce the Emperor to make an



THE IMPERIAL CANAL, CHINA.

equitable arrangement; but doubts were still entertained of his being exactly informed of the truth.

Nankin, before its destruction by the Tartars, was probably the largest and most splendid city that ever existed, and it is still considerable, possesses a great deal

of trade and many ingenious manufactures, and is regarded as the Athens of the empire.

The efforts of the Chinese authorities to make resistance have hitherto been very great. A proclamation issued by the Emperor in the beginning of June breathes



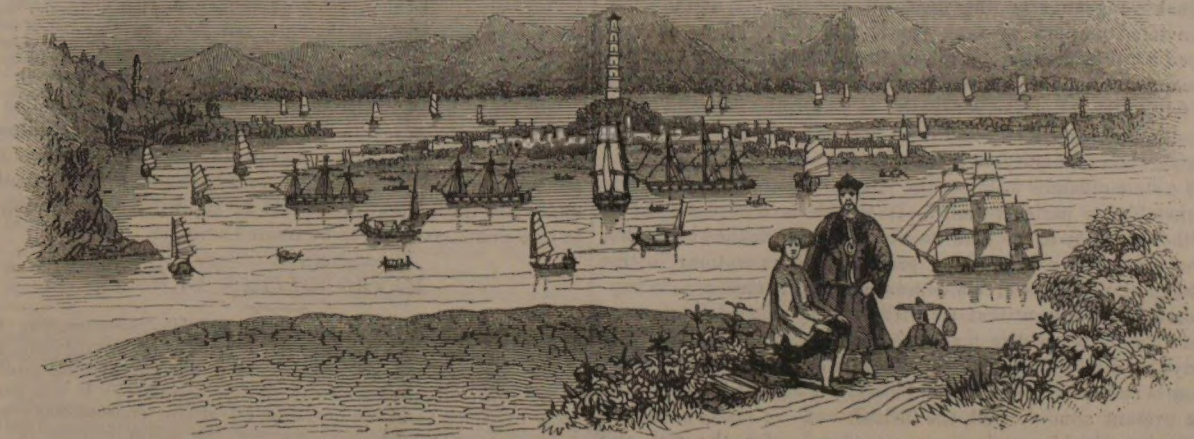
NANKIN.

the most decided hostility to the "barbarians," but does not brag of the valour of his generals and soldiers. This proclamation, it ought to be remarked, is dated prior to the attack on Shanghai.

It is worthy of remark that while Russia is described as busy, not only in exciting the Chinese against the just demands of Great Britain, but in assisting them with officers, the United States and France have sent their ships of war to watch our proceedings with that anomalous race, and, as it is openly declared, with the intention of demanding all the advantages that we may obtain by the expenditure

of so much blood and money. The American and French frigates have sailed from the Canton river to the northern ports of China, which their ships were never before permitted to enter.

The intelligence from Canton is not unimportant, it appearing that preparations are again being actively made for the defence of the city and province. The Chinese have erected a fort of considerable size, some distance below Whampoa, on a parallel branch of the river, and large quantities of cannon are said to be cast for the use of the Government, at a foundry near the foreign factories at Shanghai.



WHAMPOA.

which is ostensibly private property. They have also obtained shells of foreign manufacture for Paixhans guns.

Considerable sensations have been caused in the city by the renewal of the horrible system of poisoning. Howqua (the Hong merchant) issued a notice to the effect that the Hoonan (Tartar) soldiers had poisoned some of the wells and that as many as twenty Chinese had died through inadvertently drinking the water. It is necessary, therefore, for foreigners to use much caution, as, though the Chinese are the intended victims of this atrocious design, its effects may not be confined to them alone. The greatest animosity appears to prevail between these Tartar troops and the inhabitants of the province of Canton, and several encounters, attended with much bloodshed, have taken place in the neighbourhood.

The American commander, Commodore Kearney, has demanded and obtained from the provincial government compensation for the losses of American citizens during the attack of the British force on Canton, but these gentlemen, it appears,

expressed dissatisfaction at the sum received, although it was a larger one than the commodore was at first authorised to claim.

Kidnapping still prevails to a great extent, and many persons, the victims of former seizures, remain in the hands of the enemy. Complaints are everywhere made of the neglect of the authorities, in taking no measures of a stringent nature for the release of these unfortunate captives, and the prevention of further outrage; and it has been more than once plainly hinted that this is owing to the humble condition of the prisoners. It is satisfactory, however, to know that most of them are alive and in safety. When the fleet arrived off Chapoo, it was intimated to General Gough that several persons who had been kidnapped would be delivered up, if the threatened assault were abandoned. This proposition could not of course be listened to; but the desire to conciliate, thus evinced, was deemed a favourable sign, and there can be no doubt that the captives will be reserved, in the hope of gaining advantageous terms by their release hereafter.

The licentious conduct of the Manila men belonging to the opium vessels has long been a fertile source of annoyance; and recently one of these villains, more daring than the rest, murdered a Chinese on Dane's Island. An explanation of the affair was demanded by the Hong merchants, who called all the foreign merchants together at the Conso-house, for the purpose of investigation. The result we have not heard; but it is almost obvious that if natives of China are allowed to be maltreated and slaughtered with impunity, by parties belonging to vessels which sail under the British flag, the Chinese have some show of justice for terming their outrages on our people warrantable retaliations.

Very little trade, it is said, is now carried on at Hong-Kong; and Macao, apparently, will still be the chief theatre for commercial operations. To show how little good has been done by the partial and most inefficient blockade on the coasts of China, it may be mentioned that the number of Chinese junks which have arrived at Singapore during the last season is greater than in any preceding year.

The Plenipotentiary (who left Hong-Kong on the 13th of June) reached the expedition previous to the operations at Woosung, and most of the ships of war and transports lately arrived from England must likewise have joined the force. Her Majesty's ship *Vindictive* reached Hong-Kong on the 19th of June, after a ninety days' passage.

We have no news of importance from Amoy or Chusan; Ningpo and Chinghai have been evacuated, with the exception of a fortified height near the entrance of the river leading to the latter place, where a garrison has been left.

It now appears that Pekin is not the destination of the expedition, at least this year. The towns at the mouth of the great river Yang-tze-Kiang, the most magnificent river in China, have been captured by our troops, and the whole force was, by the latest accounts, moving upon the city of Nankin, intelligence of the capture of which was daily expected at Macao—indeed, there were abundance of Chinese rumours flying about Canton, Macao, and Hong-Kong, that it had been taken by our troops.

Nankin being captured, what is to be done next? On this point we are all in the dark. Will the occupation of that city—the southern capital of the empire—lead to a treaty? If not, will our authorities determine on the permanent retention of territory in the central provinces, or a movement on Pekin next year? Will time be attempted to be gained in fruitless negotiations; and it so, will the Plenipotentiary, after the experience of the last three years, allow himself to be duped? Some are of opinion that the occupation of Nankin, by giving us the command of the Great Canal, the artery by which the northern provinces are supplied with food, and placing at our disposal the resources of the flourishing province of Keang-nan, will dispose the Emperor to peace, and obviate the necessity of a visit to Pekin, which, for many reasons, it appears judicious to avoid, if possible. That the Emperor, on our approach to the capital, will betake himself to Tartary is more than possible, and we must then either winter at Pekin or abandon it. To winter at Pekin, a hundred miles from the fleet, would expose the army to no inconsiderable risk. The ships have no secure anchorage in the shallow waters of the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee during the winter months; and the rigours of a Pekin winter, from the vicinity of the Tartarian mountains, are well known to be severe.

A very curious edict has been sent, showing, by its altered tone, that the Chinese authorities find it necessary at length to bend to the storm. The following is the despatch:—

"The English barbarians are now creating disturbances in the provinces of Keangsoo and Cheesang; and day by day their ships are increasing in number, and we are apprehensive that they will, ratlike, sneak into other places; we therefore desire to enlighten them by the principles of reason, and clearly to explain to them the formidable calamities (they are bringing on the country).

"At present it is difficult to find interpreters. On examination we have found that hitherto the English have reposed the greatest confidence in the Hong merchant Howqua, and we have heard that the Hong merchant is more than eighty years of age, and we fear he will not be able to come. So immediately select either his younger brother, son, or nephew, who are able to hold converse with the foreigners on business.

"Let, after consultation, one or two of these men hasten to Keangsoo with the rapidity of a shooting star; we shall hold ourselves fortunate if a day is not lost. When the said younger brother, son, or nephew, obey the orders and hurry to Keangsoo, they will give lasting proofs of their loyalty, and perform an essential service to their country; and we, the said Great Minister and General, will certainly make an extraordinary report (to the Emperor).

"We have sent a report to the Emperor at the same moment that we forward this flying despatch: it is absolutely necessary that they be at our command to use as interpreters. There must not be a moment's delay."

But the most remarkable document is a proclamation from the Emperor himself, relating to the management of the affairs of the barbarians. It is dated 5th of June, 1842, and it is published in the *Pekin Gazette*, the official organ of the Chinese Government, which circulates through every corner of the empire, and regulates the tone of public feeling. It gives the Emperor's own version of the cause and progress of the war. He traces it to the "opium flowing like poison into China;" and the idea of the miseries inflicted on his people by these outside barbarians, these robbers, as he styles them, melts his heart, and he exclaims, "What crimes have my people committed that they should be afflicted by such calamities?" The defeat of his troops at the Bogue forts is acknowledged, as also that his "black-haired race on the coast was troubled." The ransom of Canton is merely styled the repayment of the debts of the Hong merchants, six million of dollars, "a very slight matter, and which he did not grudge." But this remarkable proclamation should be read in *extenso*. There appears no reason, judging from its contents, to look for any spirit of concession from the Court of Pekin; but it is evident that the voice of truth has at length been allowed to approach the Imperial throne; there is a strange medley of despondency and hope, of intense hostility to the "hated race," to whom the spirits of his troops "are not equal." "Still, if they will do their duty," adds his Majesty, "we can yet exclude the barbarian worthless sprouts, sweeping them into the depths of the wide ocean, and restore to the people of the empire the blessings of peace and tranquillity."

The approaches to the northern capital, which in 1840 were quite defenceless, are now strongly fortified, and vigorous exertions were being made to render them "quite impregnable," in order to check all advances of the "rebellious barbarians."

From the mouth of the Peiho to Teentsin numerous and strong defences have been thrown up, and large bodies of troops assembled. The Governor of Peechee, the Imperial province, represents to the Emperor the great importance of still larger appropriations being made for strengthening these fortifications; and his Majesty, in a personal interview with the high officers of the Chekeang army, has ordered them to make strenuous exertions for the erection of foundries, and the casting of cannon, and that the guns be sent with flying despatch to Chekeang. These immense preparations must bear very hard on the Imperial treasury; and this is at length made manifest in the official gazettes, three millions of taels having been advanced from it for expenses in Chekeang, and a fourth ordered from the neighbouring provinces.

Further accounts from the northward are looked forward to with great interest.

CANTON—MACAO—HONG-KONG.

The intelligence by the March overland mail has occasioned a total suspension of all buildings at Hong-Kong, and most of the foreign community continued at Macao and Canton. Little trade has been carried on at the new settlement in anything but opium, and nearly the whole of that branch of business had been removed to Whampoa, where there was a fine fleet of smugglers—ten or twelve sail in all—bearing the English flag. A Portuguese vessel lately came among them, but, being considered an interloper, was taken and towed out of the fleet. They were on the very best terms with the people, and, to say the least, were let alone by the Mandarins. The factories were still more than half deserted, and some were in utter ruins, and the number of foreigners in Canton did not exceed fifty or sixty. The people were quiet, and offered no molestation to them in the streets. Howqua did not often go abroad, and appeared desirous of keeping clear of all business. All this, of course, is prior to Admiral Cochrane's entrance within the river, the result of which is not yet known. The waters in the neighbourhood of Hong-Kong were infested by pirates, some of whom had been captured. Three foreign men-of-war, two American and one French, were in China, and either had proceeded, or were about to proceed, to the northward, to watch our proceedings there. Captain Campbell, of Her Majesty's 55th Regiment, died at Chapoo on the 27th of May, of wounds in the head, received at the capture of that city, after lingering nine days. The Hong-Kong newspaper does not seem much to relish the present rather unfavourable decline of what it calls the "capital of the Anglo-Chinese empire." As an inducement to settlers, it says that three years' rental of a house or warehouse at Macao will suffice to construct an equal accommodation of a stable character at Hong-Kong; and that the charges for landing goods and discharging cargo amount to about one-fourth of the customary rates at Macao.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday evening contained the official details of the operations of the army in India and China, which will be found collated from a more graphic but not less authentic source in another part of our paper. We are indebted to the kindness of a British officer in China for several spirited and faithful sketches of important and commanding positions in that interesting country, which we this day present to our readers with the China news.

We learn from a report of the progress of the operations at the Thames Tunnel, that this magnificent undertaking is rapidly advancing to completion. The staircase of the shaft on the Rotherhithe side of the river has been finished several days. The entrance for the public from the south side is not expected to be opened before December next.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 13th.—25th Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 14th.—Bryant died, 1790.
 TUESDAY, 15th.—Machutus.
 WEDNESDAY, 16th.—Dr. Hawksworth died, 1771.
 THURSDAY, 17th.—Hugh Bishop of Lincoln.
 FRIDAY, 18th.—Rubens born, 1557.
 SATURDAY, 19th.—The 28th number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS published.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art, produced upon the grandest scale—which we pledged ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The great success which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of enterprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

derived its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of LONDON AT ONE VIEW—to reflect, as it were, a similar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better taste, however, of our artists and advisers reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;

and to this important recollection was added a suggestion that a much finer field of what may not inaptly be called "Panoramic glory" was presentable from another lofty eminence of London, which it, however, required official authority to enable us to reach.

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the altered proposition, taken north and south, from the summit of the

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the generous and nobly-granted permission of General Maidland, for himself and his co-trustees, who thus confided to us an exclusive right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of the signal mark of favour they have received. Their

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its superb dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present two

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or south view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which stretch from the Surrey shores of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent forests of shipping on the left. The splendid range of manufactories which skirt the river grow upward from their far distance to the gaze's eye, until they are closed with, and screened by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn religious grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine pause of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using as it were a kind of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful range of bridges spanning that river, which, though its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burthen, the "river of gold." Mark the long lines of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient and fort-like Tower, and 'mid all, and above all, the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are so woven into the picture, that they are not parts of a confused mass, but prominent beauties of such a clear and well-defined architectural panorama as was never before embodied in the forms of art.

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

turns the gaze upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It stretches over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces and Mansions of our nobility; involves the finest streets in the world, Regent-street, Piccadilly, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, and the superb gathering of aristocratic clubs; and, in a word, concentrates within its focus all the palatial magnificence of western London to contrast with the staid and solid greatness of its commercial aspect; endless wealth-accumulation on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose lavishness might startle kings.

Such are the two sections of the UNRIVALED PICTURE which we are about to present in all good-will to our readers, and now the only other points connected with it which we wish to impress upon their attention are

ITS UNDOUBTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH.

It is, in plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its reflection we are indebted to the light of the sun.

M. Claudet was expressly commissioned by us to construct a *Daguerreotype* apparatus, whereby we have obtained a series of drawings that are as it were "impressions of the city itself," with all the niceties of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail never before equalled in panoramic art.

NOTICE.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT will be ready on New Year's Eve, when all persons will be entitled to receive it who have subscribed for six months from the commencement of the paper, or for six months previous to the publication of the print, or who pay a six months' subscription in advance from the time of the issue of the plate. This is the definite and distinct answer to all correspondents who have addressed us on the subject, and is a general guide to the public at large. The engraving is upon so grand and magnificent a scale, that it cannot be finished and a sufficient number printed before the time appointed for publication. Our subscribers have already so increased that the time requisite for printing becomes most important, and any delay that has arisen is attributable only to the necessity for such careful and deliberate arrangement as will make disappointment next to impossible.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from Mr. Allen, Nottingham, a parcel of books, which shall have our early attention.

"T. C. L." Hull, will get it through his news-agent.

"Rus" Chigwell.—Ditto.

"W. H. B."—All the numbers have been reprinted, and are now on sale.

To his other query, Yes.

"N. N."—Certainly.

"E." Winton, must apply to his news-agent. He will have the print.

"G. H. S." Liverpool, may have what he desires without purchase.

"T. E."—We are still sleeping on it.

"J. W. S."—No.

Is "Venator" who wishes to know where the hounds meet, a fox who wishes to get away from them?

"A Constant Reader," who inquires the amount of receipts at the theatres, will probably arrive at it by doubling half of what is paid by the public for admission. Or apply to the treasurers for a less definite answer.

"T. O."—Declined with thanks; and we cannot return unaccepted contributions.

"P. N."—Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed.

"B. P." Tredegar-square.—Yes.

"W. Burgess."—One of our pre-engaged artists will accompany the Queen's progress to Walmer; the ground is therefore pre-occupied.

"J. W."—Purely gratuitous, except when from regularly engaged correspondents.

"R. N."—Fact.

"O. G. M." will certainly have the print.

"Anna C."—The money will be at once obtained on proof either of identity or hand-writing.

"Scrutator."—It has not come to hand.

"Mr. J. Cann," of Bromwich, must have six months' papers.

"Q. S."—No; it is justly illegal.

"T. Williams."—The song is copyright, and we decline permission for publication.

"A Subscriber."—Wrappers can be had from any respectable bookseller at twopenny.

"A Reader."—Out of the question in a newspaper.

"J. L."—Referred to our theatrical reporter.

"Chio" will find his suggestion attended to.

"A Subscriber," No. 5.—We cannot discuss the question with our correspondent.

"M. A. B." will have the print.

Candahar.—We shall be enabled in our next number to present our readers with a representation of the British force evacuating Candahar.

We have received several letters from the country, complaining of a circular issued by Mr. CLAYTON. All we can say is, that we have nothing to do with such circular, and we have always recommended our friends and subscribers to order their papers of some respectable Bookseller or Newsmen in their immediate neighbourhood.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO WALMER CASTLE.—In our next number, and during the continuance of her Majesty's visit to Walmer Castle, we shall give pictorial illustrations of all places and objects honoured with her Majesty's presence and inspection; and we are sure we are giving a sufficient guarantee for the fidelity of our representations, when we state we have secured, on this occasion, the services of that distinguished artist, E. Landells, Esq., who furnished the beautiful engravings connected with her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1842.

A dreadful case of infanticide has been disclosed during the week, of which the details are almost too revolting to communicate in a public print, but they are so far associated with the peculiar channel of their discovery, that a question quite new to the journalist has been opened, upon which we are desirous of expressing a brief opinion. The crime, of

which we have first to speak, has too dreadfully increased under the operation of the new Poor-law Bill, and the number of child-murders which are of occurrence almost promise to denaturalize the community with continued exhibitions of the violation of that beautiful maternal affection and solicitude which the old moralist characterised as of most absorbing power, and as dwelling with most passionate presence in the mother's breast. The sin of human nature finds no source of atonement in any mercy of the law, and the despairing wretch who dreads the vengeance of society, while bearing the fruits of shame, dashes the warm blood of motherhood from her heart, and admits into its emptied channels a stream of depravity that rushes through it with the potency of poison, and with all its withering and agonising pain. The child that should be folded upon a responsive bosom is hidden in an unconsecrated grave, and the murderess is either punished for discovered atrocity, or followed by unrelenting remorse. The law that thus admits of the worst crime under heaven being traced to its operation should surely be destroyed, lest it be paraded as an excuse for the enormities that are committed in its dread. The case, however, which is now recorded is too horrible even to bear application to the effect of any human legislation, however cruel or abhorred. It is the periodical murder of six different children by their mother, and their concealment under the earth after death. The facts are as follow:—A woman of the name of Frances Bennett, being dangerously ill, and, as she supposed, at the point of death, confessed in her agony to her own sister, to a policeman named Fowler, and to the clergyman of the parish, that she had murdered successively no less than six illegitimate children, the offspring of an illicit connection with a man named Yapp, and with him buried them in a place which she pointed out. Search was made, and the skeletons of six infants found; but the woman recovered, and now wishes to disclaim her confession. She and Yapp are in custody, and the case has been once brought before a coroner's inquest, which was adjourned to the following Wednesday, and of which we shall probably soon communicate the result. Now, it is out of this fearful circumstance that the social question has arisen upon which we are anxious to comment. The clergyman spoken of deposed just as large an amount of evidence as was disclosed by the policeman and the sister of the murderess; but he knew more, and, on being pressed to divulge all he knew, pleaded his spiritual calling, and that the secrets entrusted to him were, as it were, the inviolate confidence of a spirit on its wing from earth. Now, this is an important plea, and a most proper one, unless we greatly misunderstand what is right. The depraved wretch, who may have been saved, perhaps, equally for repentance under divine mercy, as for punishment under divine justice, can hope for no sympathy from the world and society, will doubtless be able, out of the permissible evidence of her confession, to pay her retribution for her crime. But let not the spiritual interpreter of a religion which "urges to the confession of secret sin" be made in the most remote degree the organ of its punishment. The woman was in *articulo mortis*—she believed her parting confidence to be given to one who might pour on her remorseful soul some ray of mercy to light her spirit out of the world. She was in trust, against all human disclosure, close as in the grave itself, and the dark secret which she uttered should close the lips of her spiritual confidant as close as the grave too. The reverend gentleman has, therefore, properly maintained the sanctity of religious confidence by refusing to disclose it, even in what seems to further the most imperative justice of the law. We hope earnestly to learn that the ends of justice will be furthered in this most lamentable instance of human crime, but not by one syllable uttered by the clergyman who stood at the death-bed of the criminal, with his ear listening at the very door of her soul!

Without being at all ambitious of earning for ourselves the character of either grievance or humanity mongers, we feel that we cannot properly discharge our duty as public journalists, and at the same time remain silent with regard to the outrages which we daily see perpetrated by the administrators of the law, superiors and subalterns alike, against the precepts of Christianity and the liberty of the subject. Day by day we see the subtle sinuities of the law threaded with the utmost eagerness by zealous and over-righteous ministers of justice, in search of obsolete and arbitrary enactments wherewith to wreak vengeance on the heads of unfortunate delinquents, convicted perhaps of very venial and slight offences, or, if need be, to widen the meshes of the net in order to favour the escape of some lordly knocker-wrencher; but how rarely does it fall to the lot of the journalist to record the merciful interposition of magistrates on behalf of weak, and persecuted, and defenceless humanity, in cases where the oppressor happens to be a state official—whether the poor-law commissioner, police constable, or parish beadle? It would be a needless act of either courtesy or candour to stop here to acknowledge that there are many bright and praiseworthy exceptions to this sweeping and general condemnation, for it could not be supposed for a moment that we wish to wage indiscriminate warfare against the entire magistracy of England; but who that pays the slightest attention to the public proceedings at police-courts and petty sessions can hesitate to acknowledge that, as at present administered, the British code of laws, so lauded and bepraised, contains one set of rules for the rich and another for the poor? This is a great and a serious evil, which is pregnant with the utmost danger to the constitution, for, as nothing can so much tend to the welfare of a state as a general confidence in the administration of its laws, so nothing can be more pernicious or destructive to the framework of society (because stealthy and insidious) than suspicion and distrust. There appears to be on the part of the magistracy generally a lamentable want of independent firmness and stoical indifference to consequences, and in no class of cases is this weak and vacillating, if not criminal, abandonment of the principles of justice more apparent than in that which arises from the

all-fruitful source of misery and litigation, the Poor-law Amendment Act—an act, which, wherever it is read as an authority, operates as if by magic to unsex the bench, by depriving its possessors of every spark of manliness and Christian feeling. We are by no means disposed to give a particular application to observations which are meant to apply generally, and as the case to which we are about presently to call the attention of our readers furnishes one of those many lamentable instances of the cruel operation of the Poor-law Bill to which we have just adverted, we wish it to be clearly understood that we do not attribute to the magistrates in this case any feeling or motive unworthy the high office which they occupy. We relate the circumstances as they stand undeniably on record after a strict inquiry into the facts. The following statement we copy from the columns of the *Times* journal, whose uncompromising advocacy of the rights of the poor deserves our commendation:—

"Three weeks, only three weeks, since, two little boys, orphans, of the respective ages of 10 and 12 years, 'almost perishing from cold and hunger,' were taken by the charitable person who discovered them, Mr. Cook, of Vauxhall-road, first to the overseers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and afterwards to the relieving officer of the West London Union. Both these functionaries peremptorily refused to give any assistance to these unhappy children. They severally admitted the truth of the destitution of these poor little boys, their orphan and defenceless condition, their hunger, their cold, and their nakedness; but they disputed between themselves which was the proper party to administer relief. For three days and nights, neither more nor less, were these children bandied about from one to the other of these state establishments—St. Margaret's workhouse, namely, and the West London Union-house;—this much, at any rate, being clear, that, if neither of these establishments were bound to relieve, none other was compellable to do so. To three several magistrates did Mr. Cook successively apply, but without effect, the magistrates having no authority; and Mr. Cook then found himself compelled (to his honour be it said that he thought it indeed an obligation) to provide food and lodging for the children himself, and at his own cost, and that for the period of three weeks. By the advice of the Queen-square magistrate he applied to the central Poor-law Commissioners. An investigation of four hours followed; and the result of all this misery and indifference, these applications and refusals, this active and Christian interference on the part of Mr. Cook, this bandying and appealing, is, that the Central Commission, the *primum mobile* of all this cumbrous machinery, discover, at the end of three weeks, 'that the children were improperly refused relief both by the overseers of St. Margaret's, and by the relieving officer of the West London Union.' Thus it appears that it took literally three weeks—of unwearied exertion—of going from overseer to relieving officer, and from relieving officer to overseer, and from both to the magistrates, and then from magistrate to magistrate, before the impervious region of central commissioners could be reached or put in motion, and then it was found that there was nothing in the law to deprive those children of their legal claim for charitable support. If there was 'nothing in the law,' to subject these wretched suppliants to starvation, who so fit to know it as the magistrate? If he did not know the law, and feared to act upon it, there can be only one opinion with regard to his conduct. If he did not know the law, the conclusion is obvious."

So much for the Poor-law case; and now, with regard to the recreations in which the police sometimes indulge, in sporting with the personal liberty and comfort of her Majesty's liege subjects, we beg leave to subjoin the particulars of a short case which occurred a few days ago at one of the metropolitan police-offices, and which we copy from the newspapers:

WORKSHIP-STREET.—BAIL AT STATION HOUSES.—A genteel looking youth, named Frederick Brown, and a respectable tradesman, residing in White Conduit-terrace, Pentonville, were charged with having let off fireworks in the public highway. The elder defendant admitted having been foolish enough to discharge a cracker, which was given to him by a passenger; but the instant it exploded he was seized by a policeman, who conveyed him to the Hoxton station-house. On being ushered before the inspector he begged leave to send into the next street for a friend to bail him; but the answer he received was, that it was too late, and he was locked up in a filthy cell, where he was obliged to remain until nearly nine o'clock on Sunday morning.—The younger defendant made a similar complaint.—The father of the youth, a respectable person residing in Bartholomew-close, said that he was employed the whole night in ranging the streets in search of his son, whose mother was in a dreadful state of apprehension in consequence of his absence. He heard nothing of him until between eight and nine on Sunday morning, when a messenger at length arrived from the station-house, to whom he gave half-a-crown for his trouble, without knowing at the time that he had already received a shilling from his son.—Mr. Broughton sent for the messenger, and lectured him handsomely for his cupidity; and then added, in reference to the real cause of complaint, on the part of the prisoners, that proper facilities ought to be afforded at station-houses for the procurement of immediate bail, in order that respectable persons might be saved the inconvenience and disgrace of being locked up on such trifling charges. He should discharge the defendants, as he considered they had been amply punished for their venial act of indiscretion.

Our space will not permit us the disagreeable gratification of offering a few comments on the whole of these proceedings; but we cannot help saying, that we think the conduct of the police deserves a severer punishment than that which the milk-and-water intimation thrown out by the worthy magistrate as to how prisoners ought to be treated conveys.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The speech of the King of the Belgians, at resuming the session of the Chambers, received on Thursday morning, has called forth considerable comment in the commercial circles, chiefly in consequence of the matters omitted. It was generally expected that the breaking off of the commercial treaty with France would have formed the main feature of his Majesty's speech, and the entire avoidance of all allusion to the question has created no small degree of disappointment.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their royal offspring and suite, left Windsor at eight o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning by the Great Western Railway, and reached the terminus at Paddington about a quarter before nine. They immediately entered the travelling carriages which were in waiting for them, and proceeded on their journey to Walmer Castle.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday.—The Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom was this day further prorogued until Tuesday, the 13th of December. Shortly before three o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of

Buccleuch, and Lord Wharnclyffe, as Lords Commissioners, took their seats in front of the throne, when the Lord Chancellor directed the Commons (who were represented by the officers of the House) to be summoned to hear her Majesty's commission read. Mr. Ley, clerk at the table, and many of the officers and messengers of the House, having appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor, in her Majesty's name, announced, in the usual form and words, that the present Parliament was further prorogued until Tuesday, the 13th day of December next. His lordship did not add, "then to meet for the despatch of business." The ceremony only occupied a few minutes.

It is generally expected that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business about the third week in January.

We observe with much pleasure that arrangements are being made, on a scale of unusual splendour, for the anniversary Polish ball, which is appointed to take place at Guildhall, on Wednesday next. We shall give in our next number an engraving of this truly Christian and noble fete, which we hail with a hearty welcome.

AFRAY OF HONOUR.—In consequence of a dispute at the Union Club House, between Mr. John Poingdestre and Mr. Thomas Carwick, a hostile meeting took place near Kilburn on Wednesday afternoon, when, after an exchange of shots, Mr. Poingdestre withdrew the offensive observation he had made to Mr. Carwick, whereupon Mr. Carwick retracted anything he had said derogatory to Mr. Poingdestre's honour.

Mr. Fox, the Unitarian minister of Finsbury Chapel, delivered to his congregation on Sunday last an eloquent discourse on the life and death of the late Dr. Channing, instead of his usual morning lecture.

On Sunday last St. Pancras new church was reopened for public worship, after having been thoroughly painted and re-decorated. A general survey of the whole building has been made, which has led to some slight repairs in the belfry and spire, the former of which is built after the model of the Temple of the Winds at Athens.

It is with great regret we have to announce the sudden death of Sir John Cross, Knt., Judge of the Court of Review, at his house in Whitehall-place. This respected judge had been in the course of Saturday sitting in his court, and disposing of the business of the day. He returned to his house about three o'clock, and shortly afterwards expired from a disease of the heart. Sir John Cross was born in 1768, and was consequently in his seventy-fourth year.

Last week the workmen employed in the erection of the Nelson monument at Trafalgar-square put up the last layer of stone which forms the column of the monument. Their next operations will be to erect the Corinthian capital, on which the cupola will rest which is to form the pedestal for the colossal statue of Nelson. The capital is to be about 13 feet in depth, and the entire remaining portion of the structure will be about 35 feet in height. The monument is not expected to be finished for six months.

On Monday a general assembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. Thomas Creswick, Mr. John Hollins, and Mr. Francis Grant were elected associates of that institution.

Cabinet Councils have been held frequently during the week at the Foreign-office, at which the whole of her Majesty's Ministers have attended. From the protracted sittings of this important assembly, and other indications of anxiety manifest in the Government offices, it is expected that the approaching session of Parliament will be unusually stirring and interesting. Rumours were afloat during the early part of the week that Earl Spencer's visit to her Majesty was not altogether unconnected with the administration of the Government.

A deputation of West India merchants had an interview with Lord Stanley on Tuesday at the Colonial-office.

Count de Ste. Aulaire, the French ambassador, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on Tuesday at the Foreign-office.

Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Attorney-General of New South Wales, and Mr. J. Bicheno, Colonial Secretary, had interviews with Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham at the Colonial-office on the same day.

The newly-appointed Dean of Westminster, Dr. Turton, was installed on Tuesday, with the usual ceremonies, in Westminster Abbey, during the time of morning service.

A petition to the House of Commons is now in course of signature among the householders and inhabitants of the Strand and Drury-lane, praying for the closing of the various burial-grounds in that vicinity. The petition has already received between 7000 and 8000 signatures.

On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, a fire, which at one time threatened the most disastrous consequences, broke out in the basement floor of the premises belonging to Mr. Hodder, situate in Goswell-street; owing to a plentiful supply of water, coupled with the exertions of the firemen and police, the flames were quickly extinguished, but not before considerable damage was incurred.

A young lady was found by a policeman in Tottenham-court-road, sitting on the steps of a door, on Tuesday morning last, who is supposed to have escaped from a lunatic asylum.

William Pritchard, Esq., was on Monday last elected High Bailiff of Southwark by a majority over his competitor, Mr. Payne, the coroner, of 87 to 79. Mr. D. W. Harvey was also a candidate, but, much to the dissatisfaction of that gentleman's friends, who doubted the correctness of the decision, the Lord Mayor declared that the two former gentlemen had a greater show of hands than Mr. Harvey, and according to a standing rule the latter was consequently excluded from the contest. Mr. Harvey's supporters, however, tendered 80 votes in his favour.

St. John's Church, Horselydown, was robbed on Sunday morning last of every portable article which it contained. Several other churches have been robbed during this week.

On Tuesday evening the sixth anniversary of the British Medical Association was held at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, Dr. Webster in the chair. The report of the society was read by the secretary, which stated that a considerable number of new members had been admitted during the past year, and that the affairs of the association were in a prosperous condition. Professor Grant, in an eloquent speech, moved the adoption of the report, which being seconded by Mr. Eales was carried unanimously. R. D. Grainger, Esq., delivered a highly-interesting and eloquent oration, after which, thanks being voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

On Monday evening a dreadful occurrence took place in the City-road, nearly opposite the dead wall of St. Luke's Work-house, by which a gentleman named Pain was thrown out of his gig and nearly killed.

The paragraph headed "Death through Joy," which appeared in our last week's number, has been contradicted by

Mr. Whichelo, of Lombard-street, son of the deceased lady, whose death formed the groundwork of the fabrication.

The unfortunate debtors formerly confined in the Fleet Prison were this week transferred to the safe custody of the governor of the Queen's Bench. The removal took place under circumstances of great hardship to the poor prisoners, who had only a few hours' notice of the event, and were, therefore, unprepared for going into strange lodgings, as many of them did utterly destitute of money.

FIRE IN SPITALFIELDS.—Shortly before three o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire took place in the premises of an oil-man, Union-street, Spitalfields. The proprietor was awoke by the barking of his dog, and on getting out of bed was alarmed by the room being filled with smoke. The family escaped at the top of the house. A strong party of police arrived, and rendered assistance before the engines reached the spot; but before the flames could be extinguished, from the inflammable nature of the stock, considerable loss of property was sustained. This is the sixteenth fire in London within the last nine days.

On Tuesday night, about twelve o'clock, as the luggage train of the London and Birmingham Railway was proceeding towards London, it was discovered, on arriving at Kilburn, that some of the trucks, which were heavily laden, were in a blaze. With the assistance of some of the company's servants, and a number of the metropolitan police, the carriages were speedily unloaded, and the engine, being detached from the train, went on to Euston-square; it speedily returned with a supply of water, and after the lapse of a short period the flames were entirely subdued, but not before a considerable deal of property had been destroyed.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FIVE OF THE THAMES POLICE.—As the Lord Mayor and the City Companies were proceeding in their state barges up to Westminster, and when off Waterloo-bridge, one of the Thames police boats, containing four men and an inspector, in passing through one of the arches of Waterloo-bridge, came in contact with one of the City barges, and instantly capsized. The whole of the men were in an instant out of sight; on rising, they were fortunately within reach of the long oars used by the watermen belonging to the City companies, and being rescued from their perilous situation, they were taken on board, when the citizens administered restoratives to them in the shape of excellent brandy, after which they were sent ashore.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT WALMER CASTLE.—Her Majesty arrived at Walmer Castle at five o'clock on Thursday evening, in a close travelling carriage and four, with outriders, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and escorted from Sandwich by a detachment of the 7th Hussars. The Duke of Wellington, who had met her Majesty at Sandwich, and escorted the Queen to within a short distance of Walmer, arrived at great speed at the Castle a few minutes before the Queen, for the purpose of receiving the Sovereign upon alighting at the fortress. Her Majesty was driven over the drawbridge, when the duke, who wore the ribbon of the Garter and several orders, received the Queen, and handed her from the carriage. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and appeared in excellent spirits as she ascended the grand staircase, leaning upon the arm of the duke. Soon after the Queen's arrival her Majesty (it being a moonlight night, and the rain having ceased) walked out upon the ramparts, and enjoyed for some minutes the fine view which presented itself. Upon her Majesty arriving within sight of the Castle, the battery outside of the moat, consisting of eight 36-pounders, fired a royal salute. This was immediately returned by the Thunderer man-of-war, then lying off the Castle. In the carriage which immediately followed that of her Majesty were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. This carriage did not proceed across the drawbridge, the way being blocked up by the first carriage, and the Royal infants were carried into the Castle by their respective attendants. Her Majesty was greeted throughout the whole of her progress, but especially at Rochester, Canterbury, and Deal, with the most loyal and affectionate demonstrations of regard and attachment. It may be here observed, that nothing has been neglected to be done which could in the slightest degree tend to add to the comfort and enjoyment of her Majesty and her illustrious consort during the visit of the Court to this ancient fortress, which, from the following time-worn inscription upon the corner-stone near the drawbridge, appears to have been built upwards of 300 years:—

This Castle was built
in the year 1540,
This wall was built
in the year 1661.

There are now upwards of 100 vessels lying in the Downs, giving to this part of the coast a most lively and animated appearance.

WALMER, Friday Evening.—This morning, at sunrise, the royal standard was hoisted on the tower of Walmer Castle, announcing the presence of the Sovereign. At nine o'clock the Thunderer line-of-battle-ship, under the command of Captain Pring, manned the yards, and saluted her Majesty with a discharge of one-and twenty guns. The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rose this morning at their usual early hour, and breakfasted at half-past eight o'clock, and afterwards walked on the Wellington beech for upwards of half-an-hour, notwithstanding there was a stiff gale blowing S.S.W. Several heavy showers came on in the afternoon, which prevented her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert from taking a carriage airing. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal are in excellent health, but have not left the Castle to-day, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. According to the present arrangement her Majesty's stay at Walmer Castle will not exceed twelve days or a fortnight, during which time her Majesty and the Prince will receive but little company, it being their intention to be as retired as possible.

The Lords of the Committee on Education had a meeting to-day at the Council-office. All the members of the committee were present.

Several of the Cabinet Ministers visited Sir R. Peel this morning at the official residence of the Premier in Downing-street.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel left town this morning by the London and Birmingham Railway, for their seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

THE WARDENSHIP OF THE CINQUE PORTS.—It is reported that, as the Queen desires a retired residence on the Kentish coast, the Duke of Wellington purposes to resign his office as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, which will then be offered to, and accepted by, Prince Albert. In this case Walmer Castle will be fitted up as a royal residence, and her Majesty will probably reside there for some weeks or months in the course of the year.

Sir Robert Peel has nominated the eldest son of Mr. Martin, the historical painter, to the appointment of a supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.

On Wednesday last the Earl of Wicklow was duly invested with the insignia of the Order of St. Patrick, in Dublin Castle, by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as Grand Master.

The Court of Exchequer and the Bail Courts adjourned at eleven o'clock this morning, there being no motions to be proceeded with. The judges of the other courts rose before three o'clock, in order to attend the nomination of Sheriffs for the ensuing year in the Exchequer Court.

NEW SERGEANT.—Mr. Alfred Dowling, having been appointed to the dignity of Sergeant-at-Law, this morning took the usual oaths before the Lord Chancellor, in his lordship's private room.

It is probably pretty generally known in commercial circles, but which many of the humbler classes who correspond with friends in America are ignorant of, that, according to the postage regulations of the United States, a letter enclosed in an envelope is charged as a double letter.

The public will be sorry to hear that Captain Basil Hall, R.N., whose literary and professional eminence are so widely known is in a condition of mind and body the most painful to contemplate. Captain Hall is at present at the Naval Hospital at Haslar.

The Lord Mayor's ball at Guildhall on Wednesday evening last was attended by nearly two thousand persons. The hall was brilliantly illuminated and splendidly decorated.

It was announced on Friday at Smithfield, that one of the first butchers in Newgate Market had failed for several thousand pounds by over-speculating in foreign cattle. To one party the liabilities are upwards of £4000, to others £1000, £700, and minor sums of £200 to £300. This is the first failure in cattle speculation.

LOSS OF THE RICARDO.—Extract from a letter of a passenger in the Ellenborough, Captain Close, arrived at Calcutta:—"We had to witness the calamitous catastrophe, the loss of the ship Ricardo, which was in company with us the day before, and next day struck on a sand-bank, and swamped. Out of 30 men on board her, our boats were enabled to save but 20, the other poor fellows being drowned or seized by alligators, before they could be rescued."

SHIPWRECK OF THE ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON AND THE WATERLOO, WITH GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—By the arrival of her Majesty's ship Hyacinth from the Cape of Good Hope, we have advices from the colony to the 19th September. The prominent intelligence is an account of the wreck of the Abercrombie Robinson and the ship Waterloo, in Table Bay, on the 28th of August; the former with upwards of 500 troops on board, bound for Algoa Bay; and the latter with upwards of 300 convicts, bound for Van Diemen's Land. The Abercrombie Robinson was fortunately driven ashore on a sandy part of the beach, which enabled the vessel to hold sufficiently long together to save every person on board; but the Waterloo, on being driven from her anchors by the gale, ran ashore upon the rocks, and the ship went so soon to pieces that a dreadful catastrophe followed. Notwithstanding that every possible exertion was made by the persons assembled in numbers on the beach, it is to be regretted that 15 soldiers of the convict guard (her Majesty's 99th Regiment), 4 women, 13 children, and 143 convicts, in all 189 persons, met a watery grave. Some strong reflections are made in the Cape papers against employing such old vessels as the Waterloo in the conveyance of convicts, it being assumed that if she had been a stronger ship she would have held out sufficiently long for all the people to be saved. There seems at the same time to have been a great deficiency of boats calculated to live in such a tremendous sea as is brought into Table Bay by a N.W. gale.

BAIL COURT, FRIDAY.—The grand jury of the county of Middlesex were sworn in this morning. His lordship briefly addressed the grand jury, after which they retired to their room.

THE QUEEN v. CHARLES DEVON, AND ROBERT SULLIVAN, ESQ.—Mr. Erie moved for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to the defendants, commanding them to grant a warrant of distress, to levy a poor-rate made within the district of Hampton-court Palace. The case was similar to that in which Lady Emmeline Ponsonby was a defendant, and which was decided by the Court of Queen's Bench against the defendant. The Court granted the rule.

SLADE v. THE EARL WALDEGRAVE.—Mr. Peacock in this case applied for a distringas to proceed to outlawry against the defendant. Application granted. The Court rose before twelve o'clock, there being no other business to be disposed of to-day.

COMMON PLEAS, FRIDAY.—The Court sat for the first day this term at Nisi Prius in the court, Guildhall (London), when several undefended actions having been disposed of by Mr. Justice Cresswell and common juries, the Court rose at half-past twelve o'clock.

FOREIGN.

The Paris papers of Thursday, received this morning, like their predecessors of the week, contain nothing of actual news. The proposed commercial union between France and Belgium forms the staple of the articles in the leading journals.

The King of the French visited Paris on Tuesday, to preside at a Cabinet Council. His Majesty, after visiting the Standish Museum in the Louvre, returned in the evening to St. Cloud.

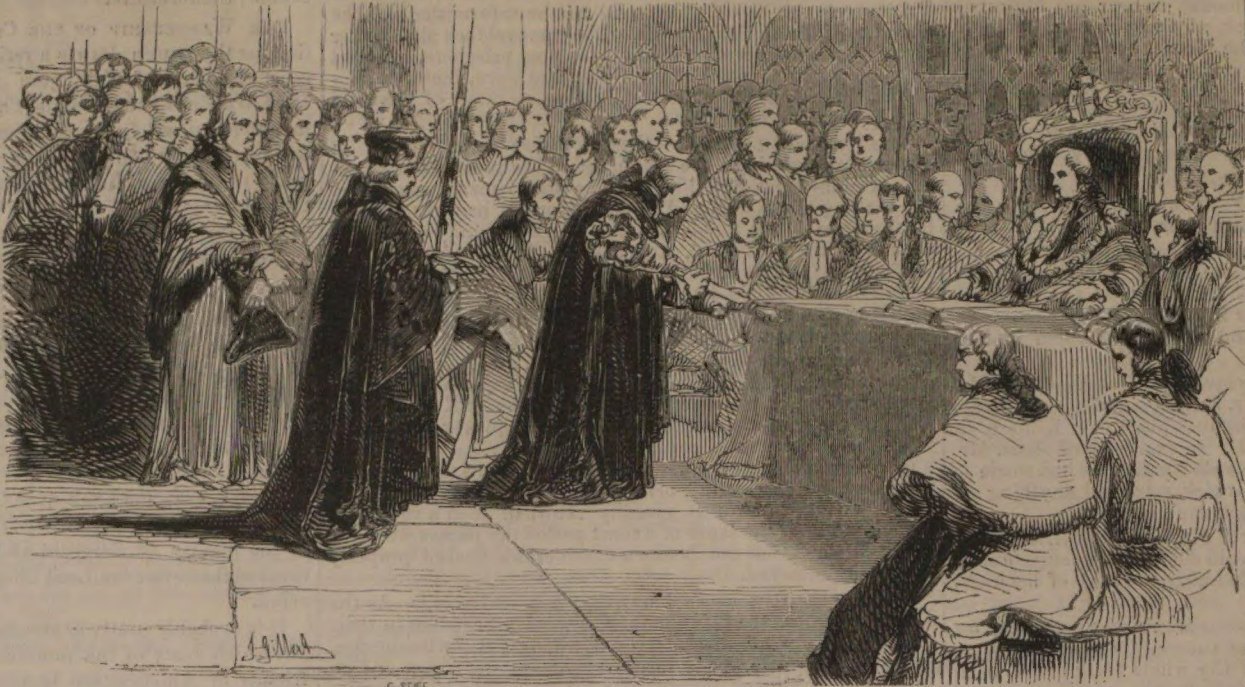
UNITED STATES.—The packet-ship England, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning. There is little news of interest. The contemplated invasion of Texas by the Mexican forces, it is alleged, will lead to the union of France with the United States, in order to prevent British ascendancy in Mexico. The patriotism of the citizens of the union is appealed to, and the hope pretty plainly expressed that the attempt to crush the independence of Texas may lead to a collision between the most powerful maritime powers of Europe.

CANADA.—THE ELECTIONS.—In the fourth Riding of York Mr. Lafontaine has been elected over Mr. Roe: the latter was a loyalist. In the third Riding of York Mr. Small, the new Solicitor-General, has been elected over the Hon. Capt. Macaulay. The elections in Canada West are carried on with great acrimony.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The usual civic procession on Wednesday was honoured with a more numerous assemblage of spectators than on any occasion for many years past. The 9th of November, it will be recollected, was the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales; and while the bells of the City steeples rang merry peals, as well in commemoration of that auspicious event as in celebration of the important civic day, those of the metropolitan churches "beyond the walls" responded in many a cheerful round in honour of the first event. The morning, too, was unusually fine, and altogether a Lord Mayor's Show has seldom within the memory of the oldest citizen presented a gayer appearance than that of Wednesday. It is to be deeply regretted, however, that the festive procession did not pass over without a very serious accident to one of the "men in armour," who, it will be seen, fell from his horse near Blackfriars-bridge, and broke his thigh.

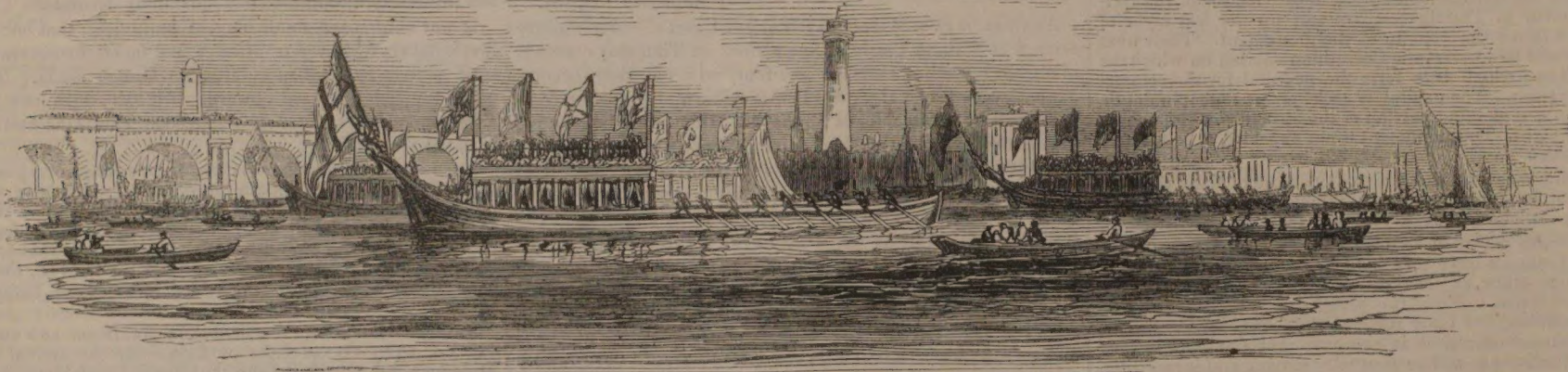
At an early hour in the morning the Lord Mayor elect gave



THE INAUGURATION.

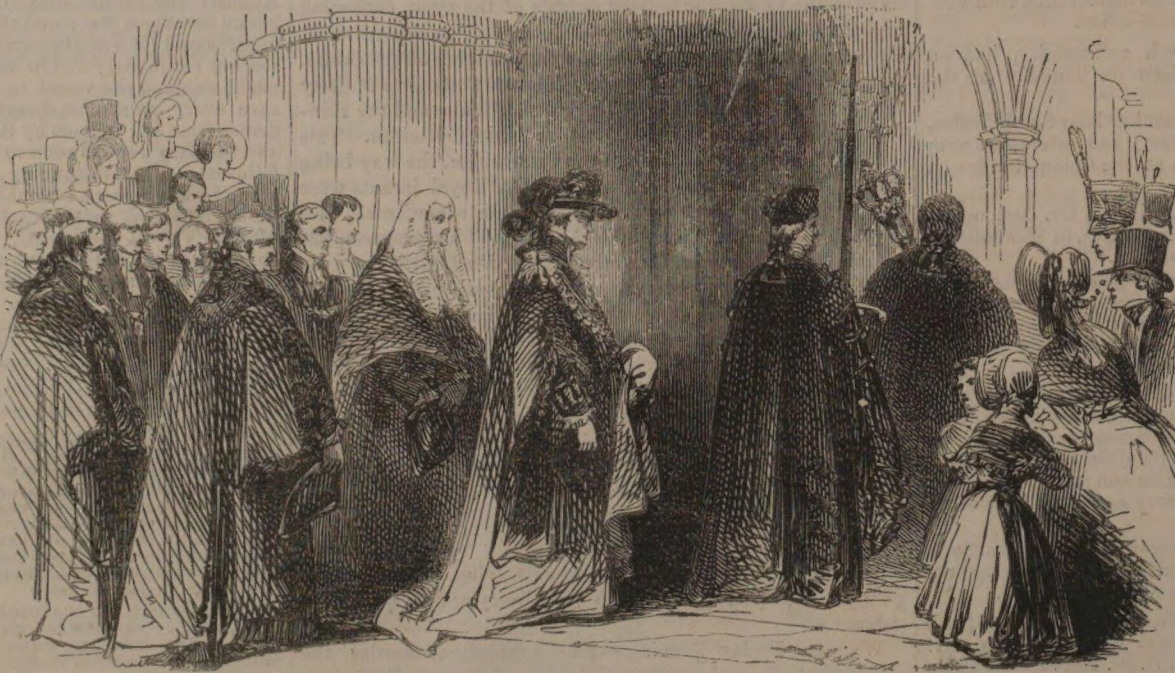
a public breakfast to the various civic functionaries, in the Council Chamber, at Guildhall. The procession was formed at a quarter past eleven, and differed in no particular calling for the slightest remark from those of preceding years. The boys of the Marine Society led the way, and were followed by the Goldsmiths' Company, with their various handsome banners, &c.; next came the Company of Tallow Melters, of which the chief magistrate is a liveryman. The various city officers and the Sheriffs, with the late Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, followed, the procession being closed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor elect, in his state carriage, and attended by his chaplain, the sword bearer, water bailiff, &c. The band of the 1st Life Guards, with a company of that regiment, and a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), were in attendance as usual.

The procession, contrary to the usual custom, proceeded through Cornhill and Gracechurch-street, to the Southwark side of London-bridge, and em-



PROCESSION BY WATER FROM LONDON BRIDGE.

barked at the southwest stairs, closely adjoining the range of warehouses belonging to his lordship, and known as the Kent and Sussex Wharf. Here the "silent highway" was witness to another departure from established rule, for some of the barges, in the place, as has been the custom "any time these hundred years past," of being propelled in the true and stately style of civic dignity, viz., by powerful sweeps in the hands of the renowned Thames watermen, were made fast to steamers, and tugged up to Westminster. The assistance of the steamers was not unattended with misfortune or vexation. The procession, on nearing Waterloo-bridge, ran foul of a revenue boat, which was capsized, and three of the crew were rescued with considerable difficulty. Immediately after this the state barge ran aground, and, as the tide was unusually low, a quarter of an hour elapsed before she could be got off and brought alongside all that remains of the ancient Cotton Garden, where temporary stairs were erected for the purpose of disembarking. The appearance of the gilded barges on the water, when completely under weigh,



ENTERING WESTMINSTER HALL.

was really very grand and imposing, particularly the state barge and the barge of the Goldsmiths' Company, which shone like immense masses of floating gold. One steamer, which had been chartered for the sole use of the perambulating advertisers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, attracted universal notice by an imposing "salute" of broadsides, with which the civic dignitaries appeared to be highly pleased.

The procession arrived at Westminster shortly before three o'clock. The administration of the oaths and the customary ceremonies having been gone through, before the Barons of the Exchequer, his lordship, attended by the late Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, and Mr. Alderman T. Wood, proceeded to the several courts of law and equity, where the Recorder, in his lordship's name, invited the Judges to the banquet at Guildhall. The number of persons at Westminster, and indeed throughout the line, was unusually great. The Court of Exchequer, as usual, was the chief point of attraction, and was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies.



THE RETURN OF THE



WESTMINSTER TO GUILDHALL.

His lordship re-embarked shortly after three o'clock, and on arriving at Blackfriars-bridge the procession was reformed—the Stationers' Company taking the first rank. While the procession was being arranged in order on the bridge, the very serious accident above alluded to took place. The man wearing a suit of brass scale armour, who has been accustomed to the same duty on several previous occasions, was observed to have some difficulty in managing his horse, and, before assistance could be rendered, the animal slipped down on its haunches, and rolled over on to its rider, fracturing his thigh in a most dreadful manner. The City Marshal, who was close to the spot, assisted by several police constables, immediately raised the unfortunate sufferer, who appeared to be in the most excruciating agony, and a stretcher having been procured, he was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the armour was removed and the limb set.

The procession was joined at the corner of Farringdon-street by the Lady Mayoress, and the carriages of several of the nobility, and proceeded in the usual manner to Guildhall.

THE BANQUET.

The Guildhall was more crowded than usual. The hospitality of the Lord Mayor seemed to outrun the accommodation afforded by the hall, great as that is; and at several tables parties were somewhat inconveniently crowded.

Sir R. Peel on his arrival was loudly and cordially greeted. Any one who has ever attended at these festivals need not be told that few of the speeches are heard with any distinctness, and that the few who do succeed in rendering their sentences audible at some distance from the head table purposely abstain from any allusion to party topics. The character of the speeches on Wednesday did not differ from that hitherto observed—the grand staple of their composition was the veriest commonplace. We shall not weary our readers by reporting what must be little else than a reprint of the addresses delivered in former years; but shall give those points in the leading speeches which we think worthy of being noticed.

Amongst the guests were the following:—The Foreign Ministers, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Arundel, Lord W. Lennox, Lord J. Russell, Lord Stanley, Viscount Lowther, Lord D. Stuart, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, Lord Denman and the Judges, Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, Sir E. Knatchbull, Hon. H. T. L. Corry, Hon. C. P. Villiers, Hon. W. Baring, Sir G. Clerk, Sir T. Fremantle, Sir H. Meux, Sir J. Easthope, Sir F. Booth, Sir C. Hunter, Sir P. Laurie, Mr. Hume, Sir J. Hensler, Captain Hensler, the Sergeants, Sir T. Wilde, Mr. J. Jervis, several of the Under Secretaries of State, Mr. Walter, the Aldermen, Recorder, &c.

The Lord Mayor, in giving the first toast, "The Queen," dwelt on the talent and energy exhibited by the present Sovereign since she ascended the throne—qualities which were outshone only by her exalted virtues. (Cheers.) Then followed the toasts of "Prince Albert," "The Queen Dowager," "The Prince of Wales." In reference to the last, his lordship observed, that that day being the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales would long be memorable in the annals of the country. (Loud cheering followed this allusion.)

His lordship next gave "The Army and Navy." Colonel T. Wood returned thanks, and acknowledged, on the part of the two services, the joint compliment which had been paid them. He need not say that they were ready, whenever their country called on them, to do justice to any cause in which they might be engaged, and to emulate the great deeds of those who had gone before them.

The Lord Mayor next gave "The late Lord Mayor," who was loudly cheered, and returned thanks in a few words.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers." (Cheers.) Though he differed from them in politics, he believed they had the interests of the country at heart; and he unhesitatingly stated his belief that there was no man to whom her Majesty could with more safety entrust the administration of affairs than to Sir Robert Peel. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Peel, on rising to return thanks, was loudly cheered. He said, "My Lord Mayor and gentlemen—it is my duty, on behalf of the Ministers of the Crown, and in behalf of those members of the



THE BANQUET AT GUILDHALL.

Government who have the happiness of being present on this occasion, as well as those who have the misfortune to be absent, to return you thanks for the compliment you have just paid us. Our cordial acknowledgments are due to you, my Lord Mayor, for the manner in which you have proposed this toast, and to the company for the manner in which they have accepted it. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, although I am addressing you as Minister of the Crown, and on behalf of Ministers of the Crown, and although it is difficult to forget altogether the public character with which I am invested, yet I assure you there is no man feels more deeply than I do, on this day and on this occasion, there ought to be a studious abstinence from every political subject which may tend to excite the harshness of party conflict. Whatever may be our differences of opinion on public subjects, and however earnestly, in the exercise of our right of free discussion, we may contend for the maintenance of our own views, yet there is one feeling in which I am sure we all here partake—it is one which in this hall should predominate, and one which shall not certainly be weakened by me—I mean a feeling of pride in the character and reputation of the city of London—(cheers)—of pride in its historical recollections; of pride, above all, in its pre-eminence in point of population, wealth, and commercial importance, over all the cities of the civilised world. (Loud cheers.) Studiously adhering to the rule which prohibits an indulgence in party politics, on these occasions, the Ministers of the Crown are here for the purpose of giving their sanction to that happy oblivion of party differences; but yet we might be allowed to promise our cordial co-operation with the municipal and magisterial authorities of the city, in every matter which concerned the interest of the city. (Cheers.) Gentleman, no man knows better than I do the importance to the public interests of such a co-operation. I have had proofs, within the last few months, when the people of this city were exposed to the danger of disturbance, that there did prevail between the municipal authorities of the city and the executive Government—between those invested with magisterial authority and those responsible for the superintendence of police—an entire forgetfulness of all party differences, and a warm and earnest concert in devising the best means for guarding against the evils that threatened the community, which greatly conduces to the preservation of tranquillity. (Cheers.) I feel confident, from the character of your present chief magistrate—differing, as I do, from him on many political subjects—that he will imitate those who have preceded him, and that, when the public interests require such a course, he will cheerfully lay aside all party considerations. I feel confident, also, that—no unimportant point—the character of this city for hospitality and conviviality will not be impaired while he holds the highest office amongst you. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) From the part which the Lord Mayor has taken in Parliament on the subject of the general consumption of the country, and from the earnestness with which he brought his knowledge to bear on this topic, I feel the utmost confidence in predicting that, when he lays down his office, the character of the city, for the becoming virtue of hospitality, will not have been tarnished in his hands. (Much laughter.) In returning thanks on the part of her Majesty's Ministers, I hope I shall not, as the head of the Government, be considered as transgressing the rule I have already adverted to, if I assure you that we are not unmindful of the obligations which office imposes. Many may differ from us as to the mode of effecting the objects we have in view. Few can differ from us as to the propriety of those objects. Our earnest wish is to cultivate the relations of peace, and to extend its inestimable blessings in every way consistent with the permanent and comprehensive interests of the country. (Cheers.) The object of our policy is to maintain the lustre of the British arms on every occasion on which an appeal to them may be necessary. The object of our policy is to encourage the demand for labour, and to extend our commercial prosperity. (Loud cheering.) The object of our policy is to maintain the public credit, and that character for public faith which no country can lose without losing also the main foundation of its strength and stability. We shall consider it amongst the most favourable indications of the result of that policy if, in a city so intimately connected with the manufacturing and commercial interests as this is, we shall find its commerce to be in a flourishing state. And with all sincerity I can assure you that, next to the approbation of our Sovereign, and the approbation of our own consciences, we can receive no higher reward for our public services, there can be no greater excitement in our exertions to promote the public interest, than the hope of attaining and preserving the favourable opinion and confidence of the city of London. (The right hon. baronet sat down amid loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Foreign Ministers." Mr. Everett returned thanks, but, we are sorry to say, was very indistinctly heard. He most readily admitted the importance of that great commercial emporium, the city of London, whose prosperity was felt throughout the civilised world. He heartily responded to the sentiment which the right honourable gentleman had delivered, as to the necessity of strengthening the good understanding which now happily prevailed amongst the nations of the world; and he might, perhaps, be permitted to express his gratification at finding the questions which had arisen between his own country and England recently settled on a foundation equally honourable and beneficial to both.

"The Duke of Buccleuch and the House of Peers" was the next toast.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The members of the House of Commons." He should not dwell on the merits of that assembly, as he was himself a member of it. He had on that occasion endeavoured to bring many members of it together of different political opinions, but of unquestioned talents and public integrity. His noble friend (Lord John Russell), he was happy to say, was present—(loud and continued cheers)—and the noble lord on his right (Lord Stanley) was equally entitled to be called on as the representative of that assembly, of which they were both such ornaments. (Hear.) As his opinions did not coincide with those of Lord Stanley, he thought it but fair that he should give that noble lord's health in connection with the toast. He then gave "Lord Stanley, and the members of the House of Commons."

Lord Stanley said that on any occasion he should feel some inconvenience in endeavouring to return thanks for such an assembly as the House of Commons, before an audience so numerous, so respectable, and differing, probably, so widely in political opinion as the present; but the irksomeness of the task was greatly alleviated by the manner in which his lordship had introduced the toast. He was for some time in doubt whether he was intended to be connected with the compliment to the House of Commons, or whether it was not meant that that honour should be reserved for his noble friend the representative of the city of London. And, after all, he doubted whether his lordship, in adhering to the principle of strict impartiality, did not intend that his noble friend and himself should join in a sort of oratorical duet in praise of the House of Commons. (Much laughter.) But this he would venture to say, that although, perhaps, there had not been an entire accordance of opinion between himself and his noble friend, yet, with all sincerity, and from the bottom of his heart, he could assert that none but political differences existed between them, and that friendship was never interrupted which he was always so proud to enjoy. (Cheers.) He held it to be one of the highest boasts of their free constitution, that a free expression of individual opinion and of political differences was held compatible with the most sincere private respect. (Cheers.) He trusted that whilst the House of Commons promoted the general welfare of the state, and truly represented its great and complicated interests, the parties into which it was divided would ever remember to give to their opponents the credit for sincerity and good intention that each division claimed for itself. These were the sentiments of the people whom they represented, and he was sure that that body faithfully reflected, in this respect at least, the views of the constituency. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next gave "The members for the city of London."

After a short speech from Mr. Masterman, who was very indistinctly heard,

Lord John Russell rose, and was received with cheering. He had a due sense of the honour which devolved on him as representative of the city of London, connected as that city was with the history of our most ancient popular municipal institutions, and remarkable as it had ever been for the enterprise of its citizens and the magnificence of its establishments. They had heard that night from high authority

the demands which the interests of the country warranted the Government in enforcing. Let him be permitted to say that, whenever the Crown should think it necessary to appeal to the people, there was no people that would respond to that call with greater energy, greater virtue, or greater perseverance. (Cheers.) If it should be our unhappy fate to be involved in the contests of war, no nation could produce men from the naval and military ranks more determined to uphold its honour. And if, as he trusted, it should please Providence to bless us with continued peace, there was no nation that could snatch from us the rewards of its holy victories. (Cheers.) His noble friend had said that though they differed on political subjects there had been no interruption to their friendship. He begged to acknowledge and confirm the truth of that sentiment. (Cheers.) He should always pursue that course in public which his duty pointed out, however painful on some occasions a strict adherence to it might be; but he trusted that the firm declaration of his opinions would never abate or destroy those friendships which were the pride and pleasure of his private life. (Loud cheers.)

Sir R. Peel then gave "The late Lady Mayoress."

His late Lordship returned thanks, and with great *naïveté* observed, that it would ill-become a man to praise his own wife. (Laughter.) All he should say was, let what she had done speak for her.

This short and pithy acknowledgment was received with much laughter, and the Lord Mayor soon after retired.

"Now countless turbot and unnumbered soles
Fill the wide kitchen of each livery hall;
From pot to spit, to kettle, stew, and pan,
The busy hum of greasy scullions sounds,
That the fixed beads do almost perceive
The secret dainties of each other's watch:
Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
Each table sees the other's bill of fare:
Cook threatens cook in high and saucy vaunt
Of rare and new made dishes; confectioners,
Both pastrycooks and fruiterers in league,
With candied art their rivets closing up,
Give pleasing notice of a rich dessert."

The following is the bill of fare—250 tureens of real turtle, containing 5 pints each; 200 bottles of sherbet; 6 dishes of fish; 30 entrees; 4 boiled turkeys and oysters; 60 roasted pullets; 60 dishes of fowls; 46 dishes of capons; 50 French pies; 60 pigeon pies; 53 hams (ornamented); 43 tongues; 2 quarters of house-lamb; 2 barons of beef; 3 rounds of beef; 2 stewed rumps of beef; 13 sirloins, rumps, and ribs of beef; 6 dishes of asparagus; 60 ditto of mashed and other potatoes; 44 ditto of shell fish; 4 ditto of prawns; 140 jellies; 50 blancmanges; 40 dishes of tarts (cream); 30 ditto of orange and other tarts; 40 ditto of almond pastry; 20 Chantilly baskets; 60 dishes of mince pies; 56 salads. The Removes—80 roast turkeys; 6 leverets; 80 pheasants; 24 geese; 40 dishes of partridges; 15 dishes of wild fowl; 2 pea fowls. Dessert—100 pine-apples, from 2lb. to 3lb. each; 200 dishes of hot-house grapes; 250 ice creams; 50 dishes of apples, 100 ditto of pears; 60 ornamented Savoy cakes; 75 plates of walnuts; 80 ditto of dried fruit and preserves; 50 ditto of preserved ginger; 60 ditto of root cakes and chips; 40 ditto of brandy cherries; 4 dishes of Selim's (Captain White's) true Indian curries. The last is quite new to the gourmands of the city, and was much approved.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and the royal suite and household, attended divine service this morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Rev. Dr. Richards, of Exeter College, Oxon, officiated. Her Majesty and her illustrious consort and suite walked for some time this afternoon in the Home Park and Terrace.

MONDAY.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lord Dunmore, Lord Stanley, and Colonel Wyld, enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves, near the Flying Barn, at Virginia Water. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce arrived at the Castle to-day, on a visit to her Majesty. The Princess Royal has been taken her usual airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Lady C. Legge, and the Rev. Dr. Richards took their departure. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, Col. Reid, and Lieut. Colonel Thornton joined the royal dinner party.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took walking exercise both in the morning and afternoon. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal did not leave the Castle during the day. The royal dinner party included the following personages:—Viscount Sydney, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce, Lady Portman, the Hon. Miss Devereux, Lady C. Cocks, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the Rev. Dr. Hodgson (Provost of Eton), Lord C. Wellesley, Colonel Wyld, Sir F. Stovin, the Hon. C. A. Murray, Dr. Prætorius, and Lieut. Colonel Wood.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took walking exercise both in the morning and afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent paid a congratulatory visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Her Royal Highness remained with her Majesty to luncheon. The following were included in the royal dinner party:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Viscount Sydney, Lady Portman, Lord and Lady Haddo, Lady C. Cocks, the Hon. Miss Devereux, Lady C. Dundas, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Lord C. Wellesley, Colonel Wyld, Sir F. Stovin, General Wemyss, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. The birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was celebrated at Windsor with great rejoicing. In the forenoon the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Reid, and the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Col. Thornton, marched into the Home Park, and fired a *feu de joie*. The regiments afterwards marched past in review order. In the evening most of the tradespeople illuminated. The following is the programme of the music played by the band of the Grenadier Guards at the Palace:—Pas Redouble, composed by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, to celebrate the first anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Duo, "Quis est Homo," Stabat Mater, Kossini; Walzer, "Homage to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," composed expressly by Rudolph Sibald; Grand March, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's, Costa; National Divertimento, arranged expressly by Rudolph Sibald; Galop, M. S. Labitzky.

The Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness left Howick, where the Royal Duke had been visiting Earl and Countess Grey, for Auckland Castle, Durham, to honour the Bishop of Durham and Mrs. Maitby with a visit.

Lord and Lady John Russell, after a residence of nearly three months at Endsleigh, visited the Right Hon. Henry and Mrs. Labouchere, at their seat near Taunton, and Mr. E. A. and Lady Caroline Sanford, at Nynehead, near Wilmot.

Viscount Morpeth joined the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, and the family circle assembled at Castle Howard, on Wednesday last, from town.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have arrived at Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire, from Newmarket. The return of the noble earl to Scotland has, we hear, been hastened by the unsettled state of the collieries in the county of Ayr, of which his lordship has recently been appointed lord-lieutenant.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—At St. Peter's, by special licence, by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, John Trant, Esq., of Dover, nephew of Lords Clare, Dunally, Glangall, and Westmeath, to Sarah Sophia, second daughter of Sir Henry Robert Carden, Baronet, of the Priory, Templemore. After the ceremony the happy couple left for Colnebrook, the seat of Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart.—The preliminaries of a marriage between the Marquis of Douglas, the eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton, and a Princess of Baden, have been finally arranged, and it is expected that the ceremony will take place in the course of the present or early in the ensuing month. The ceremony will take place in Germany.

The accounts received in town in the early part of the week state that Viscount Melbourne continues to improve in health.

Lady Humphrey Davy left Malta on the morning of the 26th of October, by the French steamer, for Rome. Her ladyship was attended on board by several naval officers, paying a just tribute of respect to the relict of the celebrated philosopher.

Prince George of Cambridge, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson, Lord Albert Conyngham, Lady Sutherland, Colonel and Mrs. Elison, the Hon. Cecil Forester, Mr. Knightley, Lord George Paget, &c., have been staying at Willey Park during the last week.

On Wednesday evening the Archduke Frederick of Austria, attended by

Capt. Fitzroy, R. N., and accompanied by Baron Lebzelter, Count Karoyli, Chevalier Kobel, and Capt. Du Mont, in the imperial suite, arrived at Miravart's Hotel, after an extensive tour in the north and Scotland, and a hasty trip through Wales and the midland counties.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Tuesday morning, shortly before nine o'clock, for Dover, in order to be at Walmer Castle to receive her Majesty, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Lord and Lady John Russell arrived in Belgrave-square on Tuesday evening, from Bowood Park, Wiltshire.

Lord Ward arrived at Miravart's Hotel on Monday evening from Himley Hall, the noble lord's seat in Staffordshire.

Sir Henry Hardinge has left town.

Miss Burdett Coutts is entertaining a select circle at Cliefden House, Berkshire.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a Cabinet dinner on Tuesday evening—the first given by a member of the Government since last winter, for, so engaged were the members of the Administration throughout the last session with public business, that these customary dinners were wholly dispensed with.

Lord Plunket, accompanied by his daughters, the Hon. Misses Plunket, left town on Saturday for his seat, Old Connaught, Wicklow, where the venerable ex-Chancellor's son, the Bishop of Tuam, and other branches of the family are expected on a visit to his lordship.

The Earl of Mulgrave and the Earl of Caledon have been on an excursion to the country of the Red Indians near Hudson's Bay, where the noble lords had abundant sport in buffalo shooting, and thence they returned to headquarters at Montreal, whence Lord Caledon was to embark for England.

The Hon. Albany Drummond Willoughby, only son of the Lord Great Chamberlain, comes of age on the 25th of next month, Christmas-day, when the event will be celebrated at Grimsthorpe Castle, where Lord and Lady Willoughby and family have arrived from town.

ACCIDENT TO LORD LONDONDERRY.—The Marquis of Londonderry, when following the fox-hounds on Monday last, fell from his horse at Two-mile Houses, near Stockton-on-Tees, and broke his right arm. His lordship was immediately conveyed to Wynyard Park, where he received surgical assistance.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ORDINATION.—At a general ordination holden by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, in the cathedral church of his diocese, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders—Deacons: Brabazon Hallows, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxford; Henry Parry, B.A., New Inn Hall, Oxford. By letters dimissory from his Grace the Archbishop of York: John Stansfield, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Henry John Graham, literate. Priest: Rev. Lewis Lewis, B.A., Jesus College, Oxford.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has appointed the Rev. Dr. Booth, principal of the late Bristol College, one of his lordship's domestic chaplains.

The Rev. Robert Twigg, M.A., has been presented by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of Tilmantstone, Kent.

The Bishop of St. Asaph consecrated Bistree new church, near Mold, Flintshire, and the new English church, at Llanwrst, last week. The venerable diocesan is quite restored to health.

The Bishop of London consecrated Noak chapel, Essex, last week. It is a neat structure, and dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle.

The Queen Dowager has transmitted a liberal sum to cover the deficiency still existing in the funds for the endowment of the new church of St. James, at Wolverhampton. Her Majesty has sent a donation to the fund for the erection of a national school at Hunslet, Yorkshire.

The Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Thirlwall) has given 100*l.*, in addition to his previous liberal donation of 200*l.* towards the rebuilding of Abergwilly church.

The Bishop of Bangor has, in addition to many other munificent acts, lately presented to the cathedral a very magnificent quarter clock, made by Messrs. Joyce, of Whitchurch, Salop.

The Bishop of Chichester, assisted by the vicar of the parish, &c., performed the ceremony of confirmation on Tuesday, at St. Peter's Church, Brighton, where 466 persons, of whom nearly two-thirds were females, partook of the holy rite. At the conclusion of the ceremony his lordship delivered an impressive discourse. The church was crowded.

THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.—The Bishops of Van Diemen's Land and Antigua are expected to leave England for their distant dioceses in the course of a few days. The three others, who were consecrated last August, have already taken their departure. The Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, Dr. Parry, left on the 16th of September. The right rev. prelate has appointed the Rev. Charles Lawson, M.A., morning preacher at the Foundling Hospital, to the archdeaconry, and has nominated the Rev. William Chamberlain, M.A., to the incumbency of the principal church in the island of Trinidad. Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Gibraltar, sailed on the 20th of last month, accompanied by his two chaplains, the Rev. Philip Mules, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and the Rev. James Lonsdale, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College. Dr. W. Piercy Austin, Bishop of Guiana, set sail from Falmouth on Thursday last.

The Lord Bishop of Derry has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Dr. Boyton to be vicar-general of the diocese of Raphoe, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Stopford, promoted to the see of Meath.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Premier transport, Lieut. Wm. C. Harris, agent, arrived from Deptford on Saturday night, embarked detachments for different regiments from Gosport, on Tuesday, per Echo steamer, and sailed for the West Indies on Wednesday afternoon.

The Java transport is ready for sea, and the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment embarked on board of her, for passage to the Mauritius.

WOOLWICH, Nov. 9.—The Lightning steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander William Winniett (late of the Firefly steam vessel), who has been appointed to her, vice Lieutenant George Snell, promoted to the Royal George, and to command the Nautilus tender, left Woolwich this morning for Deal, with a large quantity of luggage on board, from Windsor Castle, for her Majesty's use at Walmer Castle.

GREAT WAR STEAMER.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have adopted the design of a magnificent war steam-vessel, with propelling engines of 800 horse power, submitted by Mr. Oliver Lang, master shipwright at the Woolwich dockyard, and have ordered that she is to be constructed at this dockyard under the immediate personal superintendence of Mr. Lang. The dimensions of this leviathan of the deep are as follow: Length between the perpendiculars 226 feet; length of keel for tonnage 196 feet 10½ inches; breadth extreme 42 feet; depth in hold 27 feet; burthen in tons 1847. To convey an idea of the great size of the war steamer about to be built here it may be mentioned that she will exceed the Trafalgar by 20 feet 6 inches in length of the decks, and by 26 feet 5 inches in the length of the keel for tonnage. The depth in hold will also exceed that of the Trafalgar by 3 feet 10 inches.

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER SPITFIRE.—The subjoined is an account of the loss of her Majesty's steamer Spitfire, contained in a letter just received from a captain of the 3rd West India Regiment:—"Belise, Honduras, Sept. 17.—Thinking that you in England might hear of the total wreck of her Majesty's steamer Spitfire, about 70 miles from this place, having on board two companies of the 3rd West India Regiment, and fearing that you might imagine me on board, and perhaps lost, I hurry over a few lines previous to the departure of our post, to let you know I am quite safe, and am happy to say that out of 200 souls but one was lost, a private of ours, and that through his own imprudence. The steamer was wrecked on Saturday night last, shortly before eleven o'clock, having struck on a reef, and in less than two hours her hold was full of water, and we expected her to part during the night. Had she done so there was no probability of a single life being saved, and not being in sight, nor did we know exactly where we were. We landed, however, on two islands the day following, two other officers with myself and 115 men on one, where we could obtain neither water nor anything to eat, without sending to the wreck, nine or ten miles off; we got, indeed, some of each, but not at all sufficient for our wants. We reached this only last evening, and here we found a portion of our baggage, but all completely ruined."

The 58th Regiment, in the Dublin garrison, have received orders to embark for Liverpool in three divisions, on the 9th, 11th, and 14th inst.

The depot of the 88th Regiment will arrive in Dublin from Longford on the 15th and 16th inst., for embarkation for Glasgow.

The depot of the 75th is ordered to Portsmouth, and will occupy Forton Barracks till the arrival of the head-quarters from the Cape, which had not embarked when the last accounts left, owing to the outbreak at Port Natal.

The 7th Hussars, with the 1st Dragoon Guards, are on their way home from Quebec, in the following transports:—Sovereign, Nautilus, Troy, Tyne, and Tanjore, under the charge of Lieut. Richard Ward, agent for transports.

The detachment of dragoons which arrived in Stafford at the time of the opening of the special commission left the town on Tuesday, and marched to Newcastle. The same day the troop of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, under Major Trench, which had been for some time stationed at Newcastle, left

that town to join the headquarters at Nottingham. On the same day a troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, under Captain Teesdale, arrived at Newcastle from Stafford, where they remain.

Arrangements have at length been completed for filling up the vacant colonelcies occasioned by the decease of the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, and Sir James Lyon. Lieut.-General Sir John Maclean is to be removed from the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles to the 27th Foot, and to be replaced in the 60th by Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Gabriel Davey; and Lieut.-General Ellice, who lately commanded the western district of Great Britain, is to succeed to the colonelcy of the 24th Regiment.

The usual half-yearly public examination of the officers and gentlemen cadets studying at the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th instant. At the close of the examination the following officers were presented with the usual certificates of qualification:—Captain W. G. Scott, 91st Regiment; Lieutenant C. Coape, 67th Regiment. And the following gentlemen cadets, who had completed their qualifications for commissions, were recommended to his Grace the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to ensigncies in the line without purchase:—Thomas Dundas, Ferdinand W. L'Estrange, Henry F. Ponsonby, Leopold Bellairs, Frederick D. Middleton, Richard H. Farter, Widdrington Jackson, Ormond Fitzgerald, George F. A. Walker, James J. Gordon, Hercules G. H. Robinson, Arthur W. Palmer, Hon. Francis W. H. Fane, John Brenchley, Melville Brown, Marcus W. de la P. Heresford.

The two companies of the Grenadier Guards which had been appointed to attend upon her Majesty as a guard of honour, during the sojourn of the Court at Windsor, left Windsor at an early hour on Monday. The guard of honour consisted of the 1st and 10th companies, under the command of Colonel Bagot.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.—On Sunday afternoon last the Caledonia steamer, from Hamburg, arrived off Gravesend, having in tow a vessel called the Louisa, belonging to St. Petersburg, which had been met with disabled, and no person on board, drifting about the German Ocean. The supposition entertained by the Caledonia's crew upon coming up with the vessel was that she had been in collision, for her bulwarks were stove in, and altogether she was seriously injured about the hull and rigging. Since then it has been ascertained that such was really the case. It happened on the night of the 30th of last month, during a violent gale of wind from the south-west, about seven miles off the coast at Orfordness, and the other vessel proved to be the Swedish brig Renanche, belonging to Marseilles. The crew expecting the vessel would go down, jumped into the long-boat, and made for shore which they succeeded in reaching in safety. They say they shortly lost sight of the vessel, from which they believed she had sunk. The value of the Louisa is reported to be at least £1600.—Accounts have been received of the total loss of the barque Jackson, Captain Caithamer, belonging to Dundee, which is said to have resulted in consequence of her coming into collision with another vessel on the night of Oct. 29, near the east coast of Gothland, while on her voyage from Liverpool to Dundee. Her crew consisted of twelve individuals, of whom five met with a watery grave, namely, the mate, two seamen, and two boys. The rest saved themselves by the ship's boat.—On Friday week, the 4th instant, a dreadful collision occurred in the Channel, occasioned by the darkness of the night. It took place about eleven o'clock, near the Skerries, between the Reform, a schooner from Tralee to Liverpool, and another schooner, name at present unknown. Such was the violence that the former commenced filling rapidly, and there was scarcely time for the crew to save themselves before she went down in sixteen fathoms water. She is insured for £800.—On the same day another schooner, named the Hope, was run down at the entrance of North Shields harbour, by the Union, a brig belonging to that port. The latter was driven into the harbour under stress of weather, and it is described to have been entirely accidental. There is some chance of her being raised if the weather moderates.

The schooner Sarah, from Swansea, for Waterford, was lost on Friday morning, at Poor Head, county Cork. The crew were saved and taken into Cork, by the Ann, from Ipswich. The Symmetry, Williams, has sailed from Galway, with a cargo of Connaught wool, for Ostend.

The packet-ship United States, which sailed from New York on the 13th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The schooner Edward, Captain Hughes, with a cargo of coal, was lying at anchor off Woodside, in the Mersey. On Wednesday last, the captain and crew having gone on shore, she was driven, in the course of the night, by a fresh south-easterly breeze seaward. Fortunately, about half-past six o'clock next morning, she was discovered by three boatmen, namely, Richard Clapcott, Thomas Fell, and Richard Blower, close to the Forthby lightship, and brought back to port. Had these men not fallen in with her she would, it is probable, have been driven on the North Bank, and become a complete wreck. Much credit is due to the three boatmen for their exertions in saving the vessel. They will, no doubt, be well rewarded.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 7.—Captain Loney, who commanded the Isis, proceeded immediately to London, when landed from the midway, at this port. The crew of the Isis were landed here in a deplorable condition, having lost everything but the bare clothes they had on when they were saved. In consequence of the loss of their vessel, they will receive no pay from the day they left the last port in her. The value of the Isis was estimated at £90,000, and she was insured in about half of that amount.

LOSS OF THREE PILOTS.—Last week three pilots, Richard McGreevey, and two men of the name of McKeown, went down to the Belfast Lough, on the look out for vessels, and on Friday morning the boat in which they went out was picked up near Bangor, with her stern out. It is supposed that either the boat had been run down by a steam-boat, or had been capsized in a squall: the former supposition, it is to be hoped, will prove correct, as there will be then a greater probability of the men having been rescued from a watery grave.

The Avon, one of the new West Indian steamers, built at Bristol, arrived in Southampton water on Tuesday; she will convey the West India mails of the 15th inst. from this country. The Pacific, a sailing vessel, is expected hourly from Spain, with nearly a hundred head of cattle, the property of the gentleman who has been importing Spanish oxen at this port since the operation of the new tariff.—Three sides of the wall of the new dock have given way, which will delay the opening for a short period. A gentleman from London has examined the wall, and has estimated the expense of repairing the damage at about £23,000.

OUR GRAVE DISCUSSION OF TOPICS OF THE DAY

(From a Correspondent.)

Guy Fawkes having taken his departure in our last publication, and all the "eminences" who assumed his bedizened habiliments having resumed their natural petticoats and small clothes; every bird of the sapient flock, indeed, having been burned to death in Guy plumage, and since emerged whole from the ashes, as the Phoenix Fire-office would like to see the fire-levelled houses they insure; we are, of course, turned into the channel of running commentary upon the other lions of the week, and we will take them for the moment in orderly rotation. We commence with the record of an event which speaks volumes for the condition of public sympathy, and may be dolefully narrated in lachrymose verse:—

A lord of some fame
In the records of blame,
Dubbed Frankfort by name,
Treats with conduct so so,
And quite naughty, you know,
A young belle (bad old beau!),
Who is called Alice Lowe.

Now, if this lord had virtue, the world still infers
Of Miss Alice, it wasn't much better than hers;
And, as Alice had none, why the consequence is
That hers was not very much better than his,
Which resolves the whole case to a question of whether
They weren't, lord and lady, both bad ones together.

Well, the profligate beau
Soon indicts Alice Lowe,
(Who his mansion bereft
Of what trinkets he'd left);

For the stealing of miniatures, jewels, and rings,
And a fine congregation of similar things,

An art
On her part

Which not pleasing Lord Frankfort,

He very obligingly wished she might hang for't.
But hanging for theft being abolished, he had transportation
in his mind's eye, as well as the regrets of Thomas Hood in his lamentation of

Alice, I believed you true,
And I was blest in so believing;
But till this hour I never knew
That you'd be taken up for thieving.

Alice, however, was tried, and the public got up a fury of execration against the lord for turning round upon his *protege*

upon finding himself robbed. Guilty or not guilty, she became a heroine at once; people almost shed tears at the idea of a young creature so poor and pretty being persecuted; they groaned his lordship out of countenance, and cheered the fair Alice into life the moment a well-timed fainting fit put the crisis to her acquittal in the court. How far this sympathy was deserved may be guessed by the result. The delicate-minded creature, who was so fond of character or jewels, that she stood a trial for both, and stuck to both with equal fervour, is so overpowered by her feelings that she hires herself for the public benefit as an actress at a minor theatre the very Monday following her trial! Abandoned before, she would now found popularity upon the notoriety of a narrow escape! This is terribly disgusting, and we hope the sympathisers are sick. Guilty or innocent in the case of Lord Frankfort, the public placed their morbid regard upon an undeserving object, and have learnt the lesson that the law had better be allowed to take its course, without the interference of predilections which, if not unjust, are undignified, and, in the present instance, have proved most absurd.

Let us leave this *Lowe* subject to grapple with the grandeur of the Lord Mayor's Day. Elsewhere we have given it such moral support as cannot fail to elevate it in the scale of future Novembers. And, again, we have illuminated it with the most shining illustrations. It was really a most spirited affair. There was a breakfast at Guildhall, which paved the way of all further feasting, and then forth went the procession. Alderman Humphrey was quite alive to his interest in taking his new dignity. He did not forget the tradesman or diplomatist. He passed the procession over London-bridge by his own hotel, and took water (the only hydropathic action of the day) in high spirits (which destroyed the hydropathic action altogether) in the borough of Southwark, among his old constituents—a sort of precaution that will tell in his favour at the next general election, nearly as much as his confession that Sir Robert Peel is about the fittest man to conduct the destinies of a nation (be the opinion ever so true or false) will tell against him with the Radicals who made him M.P.

Well, he was soon upon the bosom of silver Thames, handsomely taken in tow by steamers, and handsomely preceded by the gentlemen "who had board and lodging for the occasion" from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Had anything happened to his lordship, our boarders were ready, like Nelson's, and a pretty band they made, to play responses to the "Io triumphe" of the river. But let us give an idea rather of the land procession than the water:—

First came the new police,
Who are clearing away all they can,
And strive

What they very often drive,
The van!

The boys belonging to the Society of Marines,

Not out of their teens;

The skippers of the boats

In their coats;

And the City Marshal's man!

All the Company of Goldsmiths next,

With nobody vex'd;

But the great round shield in its beauty shining,

So as to clear away the fog above,

And enable the sun on clouds to leave off dining,

And catch a glance of himself in its beautiful orb of love,

Burnished,

And ready furnished

With England's arms, as on their legs the bearers proud did move.

Then came the Tallow-chandlers' Company quick,

Looking as healthy as if they had been living at Hampton-wick;

And being quite as merry every member,

As if it had been Candle-mas, instead of November,

Or, as if their tempers were like candles walking about,

With a consciousness that there was no extinguisher strong

No, they were cock-sure enough [enough to put 'em out.

Of being up to snuff!

Next the Lord Mayor's beadles,

With eyes like needles

That had nobody to thread 'em;

And liveries grand, and shoes that shone proud that such people should tread 'em;

Then lots of Water Captains who seemed to be

Completely at sea!

Then England's ancient *Herald*—

(Not my *Grandmother*,

But another)—

And the ancient knight,

Cap-à-pie with his armour bright,

Of whom a fellow in plain clothes did not fail

To say that he was like him while he wore a coat of male.

Then the Sheriffs, Pilcher and Hooper,

Each gay as a trooper;

And the late Lord Mayor,

Who, to take a ride that day, had left the civic chair;

And the Lady Mayoress, with her coach and six;

And the new Lord Mayor following them all like bricks,

And looking quite flushed, and full of health and strong,

Among all the beautiful people that did to him belong.

We believe we have cut the procession much shorter than it originally was, which is more the fault of the procession than our own; although we dare say that the procession, on looking at our engraving, will have no reason to complain that we have had the procession cut.

But our printer calls us, and we must prattle no more rubbish; otherwise we might disport nonsense about a thousand and one foibles of the day (not the Lord Mayor's Day), that are proving the weakness of society, and staring us in the face at every turn.



THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

The Covent Garden manager produced *The Tempest* on Wednesday night, with a promise to repeat it on those nights when Miss A. Kemble and Mrs. A. Shaw do not appear. He has thus brought out a favourite play of Shakspeare's in a manner that must make an impression, and that fully deserves to be successful.

A good spirit pervades the conduct of the performance, and the carefulness with which it has been produced on the one hand, and the beauty of the decorations on the other, fully justify the very hearty acclamations which it received, and merit encouragement for the future. It is not on the acting of the several characters that we need dwell at any length. *The Tempest* is a play, which, of all others, depends less on individual impersonation than on the completeness of the ensemble. Vandenhoff played *Prospero* with propriety and dignity; Miss Vandenhoff *Miranda* with an unassuming and maiden-like air, Bartley and Harley are humorous as ever in *Stephano* and *Trinculo*; and Brand as *Caliban*, though his action was often ill-suited to his word, evinced a conception of the dogged surliness of the "deformed slave," which was far above that displayed in any late impersonation of the character. Miss Rainforth, an unassuming and interesting *Ariel*, sang "Where the bee sucks" very sweetly, and fully deserved her enthusiastic encore. She will grow more to the ethereal character of *Ariel* when she has become more used to it, as she will then lose that appearance of schooling which now pervades her gestures. At the same time we cannot help instancing the rapt attitude of joy into which she threw herself in the last scene as particularly spiritual and beautiful.

We will next week consider the spirit of the whole performance, and the manner of production, with reference to illustration as well as comment.

The Tempest will be repeated twice a week.

THE HAYMARKET.

Grandfather Whitehead, worthy venerable old grandfather Whitehead, having taken it into his mind to quit the fogs of the metropolis on Saturday evening last for the purer atmosphere of some provincial localities, the indefatigable lessee was prepared, in some small degree, to atone for his departure by the production of a new piece, by Buckstone, entitled *The Belle of the Hotel*, in which Mrs. Fitzwilliam sustained no less than six different characters with her wonted ability. It is not one of Buckstone's most happy productions, but we suspect that the subject is more in fault than the treatment, for we are heartily sick of Yankee sketches.

THE ADELPHI.

On Monday last was produced at this house a new burlesque ballet, called *Alma*, which, for burlesque splendour, may be said to rival, if not eclipse, all the former productions on this versatile stage. Madame Proche Guibelei danced most gracefully as a Sylphide; Wieland was more supernatural, if possible, than ever; Mrs. Grattan, as usual, fascinating; and the mighty Paul Bedford, indescribable in his peculiar fun, made the house roar again at his extraordinary appearance and humorous acting. The piece was splendidly got up.

On the same night a new farce was produced (another French importation), entitled *Antony and Cleopatra*. It exhibited Mr. Wright and Miss Murray to the highest possible advantage in two characters, who have returned from a masquerade; and although their dialogue is here and there a little coarse, it was impossible to refrain from laughter throughout. The farce was a decided hit.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On Friday se'nnight this society commenced their performances for the season with Handel's oratorio of *Samson*. The following was the cast:—Hobbs as *Samson*; Phillips, *Manoah*; Lettler, *Harapha*; Miss Birch, *Dalila*; and Miss Dolby, *Micah*; and nothing could have excelled their beautiful performance of this truly sublime musical tragedy. Hobbs sang with most charming feeling, perhaps a little over-subdued for some of the energies of *Samson*; but by no means would we set this down as a *bad* fault. Phillips was encored in "How willing my paternal love," which he sang divinely; and Lettler, perhaps, gave "Honour and arms" with more energy than has been heard since the days of Bartleman. Though last, not least, the ladies, Misses Birch and Dolby, performed the little they had to execute with the utmost judgment and taste; and the choruses (particularly "Round about the stary throne," which was encored) sung with the greatest precision and effect: they sounded mightily in the grand hall. We must not overlook some most judicious wind instrument accompaniments which have been cautiously and tastefully added by Mr. E. Perry to the "Dead March;" they reflect great credit upon his respect for the giant composer's conceptions, and are to be considered more as developments than intrusions. The hall was crowded to excess.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This magnificent house will open on the 26th of December, with an English adaptation of *Lucia di Lammermoor*, and a ballet on a very extensive scale. The principal singers engaged are Madame Manuel Garcia, Madame Feron, Messrs. Templeton, Bordini and Weiss. The choral and orchestral departments will be efficiently filled. Mr. H. Wallack is to be stage manager.

Lablache is again indisposed at Paris; he was forced to retire after his performance of *Doctor Bartolo* in *Il Barbiere*. His relapse is considered to be of so serious a nature, that no hopes are entertained of seeing him on the boards again for a considerable time. *Quel dommage!*

The indefatigable Donizetti, not content with his *Linda di Chamouni*, is engaged upon another new opera for the Italian Opera House at Paris. Report says the price of remuneration demanded by the *maestro* is enormous.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET TO THE MOON.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MEET ME BY MOONLIGHT."
Sail on, thou pearly barque, through Ocean Heaven,
Young summer moonlight turn away from me,
A happy course through starry isles is giv'n
To thy fair splendour in that waveless sea!
Why look upon a wretch in sorrow weeping
Over a tomb where all he lov'd lies sleeping?
He would be lonely in his grief, but thou
Dost light him to the stare of curious eyes!
Let a dim vapour hide thy glorious brow,
And leave him to the darkness he doth prize!
Or, like the anguish'd parent bird that flies
Far from her nest to lure the hunter on,
Be thou that bird to me—with kind disguise
Oh! turn thy beams elsewhere and leave me lone!—W.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.—The illuminations on Wednesday night were few, and many of the club-houses were not illuminated at all. Owing to the night being wet the streets were nearly deserted, and bore a striking contrast to the same period last year.

It is stated that Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews have withdrawn themselves from Drury-lane Theatre, in consequence of a misunderstanding with Mr. Macready.



TABLEAU FROM "THE MISER'S DAUGHTER."

Our readers are already aware that Mr. Ainsworth's romance of *The Miser's Daughter* has been adapted to the stage by Mr. Sterling, and played at the Adelphi. Having given tableaux from Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and the Haymarket, we now select one from the stage which Reeve and Yates raised into a degree of popular favour, that still attaches to it. *The Miser's Daughter*, as played at the Adelphi, affords many of Cruikshank's etchings vivified—the creatures of the pencil transformed into flesh and blood. The characters shaped from the author's descriptions into ocular acquaintanceship by the artist,—are again realized—all living, moving, being—upon the stage, by the actor. The temptation was great to select one of these, but our artist has preferred another subject, and we give a group at Ranelagh—the Ranelagh—the scene of the fashionable gaiety of our grandfathers—the then centre of intrigue, revel, and polite dissipation. In the days when hoops were the glory of ladies, and wigs the pride of gentlemen, Ranelagh "burst into fashion." Commencing with morning concerts, it soon afforded evening balls and masques, and eventually midnight became the fashionable hour for patronizing its amusement. Groves, bowers, fairy temples, secluded walks, alternated with

promenades lighted by innumerable lamps. The chief building—the Rotunda—was gorgeous yet elegant in its decorations, and gained, not undeservedly, the fame of being the first place of amusement which Europe could boast—a reputation supported by a rapidly varied succession of balls, concerts, and masques. One of the groups is sought to be portrayed at the Adelphi. The scene before the Rotunda—the time 1744. Clowns, giants, quacks, milkmaids, masquers, beaux, and ladies mingle in one motley crowd. Now a Chinese mandarin is particular in his attentions to a Paris grisette; now an old beau, a compound of punctilious politeness and unimpeachable periwig, cultivates the acquaintance of a plainly-dressed milkmaid. Lights, music, grotesque dresses, and pantomimic positions make the scene all bustle and amusement. The characters of the drama mingle in it. *Hilda* with her fraudulent cousin *Philip Frevin*—the *Beau Villiers* and his valet *Crackenthorpe Cripps*—the widow *Nettlethorpe* and the fair but doting *Thomasine*, with her faithful barber *Pokeritch*—the brothers *Beechcroft*, the one "pleasant, but false," the other "sour but true"—the round, rosy, and good-humoured *Nunkle Jukes*, and the favoured lover *Randolph Crew*—each finds a place and helps to fill up the picture. All join in a dance, which is the moment chosen by our artist to fix them permanently—to make them an enduring memento of a tableau at the Adelphi.

elapsed since that memorable day, it may be doubted whether it has been more worthily celebrated than yesterday, when the Walhalla, the German temple, was solemnly opened in presence of the King of Bavaria.

The weather could not have been more favourable, and this was rendered doubly agreeable after the fears that had prevailed during the morning, in consequence of some heavy mists and threatening clouds that seemed to announce anything but the delightful day that smiled on our solemnity. The chief feature of the spectacle consisted in the royal procession from Ratisbon to the little town of Donaustauf, situated at the immediate foot of the Walhalla-hill. At the foot of the hill the King was received, and conducted in triumph up to the temple. In the vestibule of the temple his Majesty was received by the Regierungs President of the Upper Palatinate, who delivered an harangue on the occasion, to which the King made a suitable reply, and then the gates of the temple were thrown open. The King and all those who had formed a part of the royal procession then entered, and examined the noble building. In the evening the Walhalla was illuminated within and without.

The different roads leading along the Danube from Ratisbon to Donaustauf were crowded at an early hour in the morning by those who were hurrying to the scene of the solemnity. Till noon the weather continued to look extremely threatening, but suddenly the mists were dispersed, the sun broke forth in all his brightness, and the Walhalla on her mountain became visible to the pilgrims that were hastening to her shrine. Four standards were seen fluttering from the old Stauffburg; they bore the arms of Bavaria, Prussia, Thurn, and Taxis, and the city of Ratisbon.

A succession of triumphal arches had been erected along the whole road, two leagues in length, from the bridge of the Danube to the gate of the Stauff. At the last arch but one, which stood on the boundary between the district (Gerichtsbereich) of Ratisbon and that of Worden, the magistrates of the latter had assembled to welcome the King. At the last arch the clergy stood drawn up for the same purpose.

All the houses of the little town of Donaustauf were decorated in the most festive manner. All the avenues to the Walhalla were guarded by parties of Landwehr (militia), to keep off the crowds that came pressing from all sides, and many, who were not perhaps entitled to enjoy such a favour, contrived to pass the cordon of sentinels by representing themselves as belonging to the chorus singers who were to assemble within the hall. Some hundreds obtained admission in this way, and participated in the enjoyment of those who were gazing out from the terraces of the Walhalla upon the magnificent landscape below, thronged as it was with thousands of eager and expectant spectators.

A discharge of artillery announced the departure of the King from Ratisbon, and almost immediately afterwards the line of carriages belonging to the royal procession became visible. I hastened down, that I might be a witness of the reception of the royal founder of the temple. At the foot of the hill stood thirty-two young ladies, clad in white, with each a gaily-coloured mantle, her tresses floating freely in the breeze, and a banner grasped in her hand. These young ladies were intended to represent the thirty-two states that compose the German Confederation, and their mantles and banners bore the arms and colours of the several states. At their head stood another young lady, with a golden wreath upon her head as a representative of Germania. She it was who now moved forward to recite a poem to the King, who, meanwhile, had left his carriage, and was advancing up the mountain. Another of the young ladies stepped forward to present the King with a garland of oak-leaves, while the remainder of the fair party lowered their banners in token of obeisance to the true-hearted German Prince, the hero of the day.

Farther up the hill, and at the foot of the first flight of the steps, another party of young ladies, likewise clad in white, received the King, one of them stepping forward to thank him, in the name of Bavaria and the city of Ratisbon, for having chosen that spot as the site of the German temple. His Majesty now prepared to ascend the steps. At this moment a chorus of 200 voices, accompanied by wind instruments, and led by the distinguished composer himself, broke forth into the Walhalla song; and, while the four verses were singing, the procession had sufficient time to ascend to the uppermost terrace. The King led the Princess William of Prussia, Prince William of Prussia led the Queen, the Crown Prince led his young consort, to whom he had only a few days before been united; then followed the other members of the royal family, and the rest of the royal party.

Under the portico the procession paused awhile to listen to the eloquent discourse of the Baron zu Rhein (the Regierungs President), who, in the name of Germany, thanked the King for the task he had so gloriously achieved, and at the same time alluded in the happiest manner to a recent festival, that bore no little affinity to the one in which they were then engaged—namely, the festivity in honour of the Cathedral of Cologne; in both, the orator trusted, they beheld pledges for the strengthening unity and well-being of Germany.

The King's reply was, "May Walhalla promote the strengthening and the increase of genuine German sentiments! May all Germans, of whatever tribe they be, ever feel that they have one common country, a country of which they have cause to be proud; and may each contribute what he can to its glory!"

When the King had pronounced these words he grasped the golden key of the temple, and, as he touched with it the gate, the ponderous portals flew open, and presented to our astonished view the interior of the sanctuary, resplendent with bronze and marble, with its colossal caryatides, its golden inscriptions, and its white, ghostlike rows of busts and statues. The King and Queen, followed by their suite, entered the Pronaos. Again the royal founder of the Walhalla exclaimed, "May the thought of this newly-opened sanctuary promote the strengthening and the increase of genuine German sentiments!"

The chorus singers had meanwhile ascended to the gallery of the Naos, and now broke forth into the Song of the Bards, also composed by Stuntz. The King, who immediately on entering the temple had called Von Klense, the architect, to his side, conversed with him while the choral harmony was performed, and pointed out to his illustrious guests the details of the building, and explained the signification of some of the busts, &c.

The sun had nearly set when the royal party quitted the temple to return to Ratisbon, and when they reached the foot of the mountain the evening had already sufficiently advanced to allow the illumination of the building to commence. The illumination was effected by Bengal lights, and these were successively of three different colours—white, scarlet, and whitish blue. Nothing can surpass the magnificence of the appearance of the noble building when its colossal forms were made visible by these lights.

Oct. 21.—At ten o'clock yesterday evening the King and the royal family returned here from Ratisbon.

On the 19th, the day after the inauguration of the Walhalla,



THE WALHALLA.

INAUGURATION OF THE WALHALLA.
MUNICH, Oct. 19.—The 18th of October, the anniversary of

the battle of Leipsic, has long been held as a national holiday in all Germany, but, during the twenty-nine years that have

the King laid the first stone of the Hall of Liberation, at Kelheim, on which occasion he expressed himself in the following words:—"Let us never forget what preceded the war of Liberation, what brought us into a situation to make that war necessary, nor what it was that gave us the victory. Let us never forget, let us ever honour, the heroes of that war! Let us never sink back into disunion! Germany united will never be conquered!"

At the banquet given by the King on the same day, at Kelheim, his Majesty proposed the following toasts:—"To our common fatherland, second to no other! It begins to feel itself, and will never again let itself be oppressed by the stranger! *Deutschland Hoch!*"—"To the Heroes of the War of Liberation! In this we drink to the health of Prince William of Prussia, and to that of Prince Charles of Bavaria, my brother. To the health of all here, and all absent?"—"To the health, not only of the heroes of those days, but also to that of the women who distinguished themselves then! Above all, to the princely German lady, the Princess William of Prussia!"

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XIV.



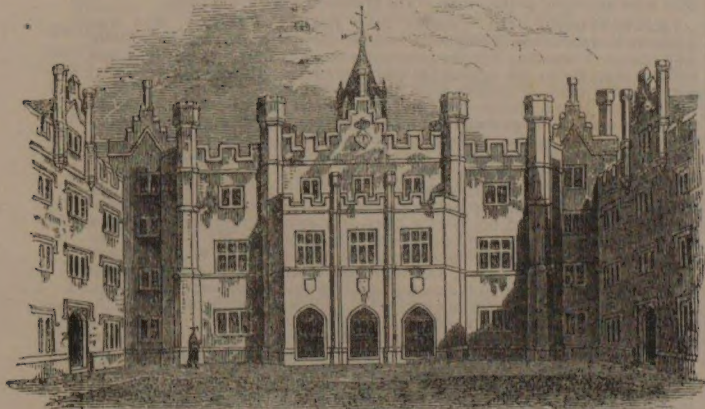
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, REGENT-STREET.

Regent-street may fairly claim the palm from all its continental rivals. "The activity and flush of life," the splendid shops, the well-appointed equipages, the classic buildings, the evidences of wealth, of luxury, of taste, of activity, are unrivalled. The vaunted Palais Royale of the Parisian, or the over-lauded Broadway of Brother Jonathan, cannot maintain a comparison with it. True it is, the profusion of its embellishments gave rise to bitter grumbings from those who claim to be the arbiters of what is purely classic; but Regent-street is a mart—a place for trade—a depot for the productions of the world—as well as a series of architectural structures; and where are the solid, useful, and the classically-elegant more successfully combined?

This great metropolitan improvement claims for its originator Mr. Nash, and from his designs most part of Regent-street was erected. St. George's Chapel, however, is not his. In the production of it the designer evidently had in his mind's eye the architectural gem—the graceful masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren—the interior of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. The intricacy and variety of our countryman's genius have, however, been tempered down by classic rule and model; and the result is, a building highly creditable to its architect, Mr. Cockerill, and to the splendid street in which it stands.

The portico is Ionic, and encloses the pavement; the porch recedes and contains the entrance, which is of antique form and elegant proportions. Each of the two wings supports a turret. The style of these bell-towers is Doric, and nearly resemble the Athenian monument to Thrasylus. Between and behind the towers is a lofty cupola, in an Italian rather than a Grecian style; and partially glazed for the admission of light to the interior. Fortunately for the general classic effect of the structure, this hemispherical addition is partially concealed, and, seen in connexion with the neighbouring buildings, the richly-filled and handsomely-displayed shops, looks like a portion of some Eastern mosque, giving variety to the general effect, though calculated to impair that of the structure to which it belongs.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



SIDNEY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

"But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister pale
And love the high embossed roof,
With antic pillars massy proof;
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light."—MILTON.

A visit to our principal Universities cannot fail to awaken an interesting association of ideas; "forgotten generations live again;" and the men who, in by-gone days, have been trained in these venerable halls of learning, to carry forth among their fellows the light of science, philosophy, and religion, again start into imaginary existence; and, "though dead, yet speak" in words and tones to which we always listen with interest, and sometimes with reverence and delight. The ages in which, for the most part, our colleges were founded were those bustling periods in which private feuds and public insurrections left but little room for the calm studies of literature; wars and devastations, massacres, rebellions, and revolutions, were the ordinary occurrences, diversified indeed, and it may be somewhat embellished by feats of chivalry and tales of romance. It was, as has been well remarked, the age of refined savagery. Philosophy was not to be found in the halls of princes, nor in the castles of their nobles; their ambition was in the field, and their profession was arms. But they had moments of pause and reflection; then they founded religious houses and colleges; and thither, as to a focus, all the scattered rays of the knowledge, and the philosophy, and the literature of those times were drawn; and genius, art, and taste, rude though they might sometimes be, there found an abode.

Cambridge was the seat of a University at a very early period in English history; some antiquarians say so far back as A.D. 630. In the former part of the thirteenth century religious houses were very numerous in the town; the students in the University, not living as now in colleges, but in private houses, as is the custom in Germany and Italy; these houses were called halls, hostels, or inns (*hospitia studiosorum*); several of them were at length deserted, and sunk into decay: others being purchased, in succession, by patrons of literature and obtaining incorporation with right of mortmain, because permanent rich endowments. Various charters and privileges were granted by successive monarchs; and seventeen colleges have been founded, among which are remains of Saxon architecture, the most perfect examples of the Gothic and some admired specimens of all the Grecian orders. Sidney College (the subject of our engraving) occupies the site on which formerly stood a religious house of that numerous body, the Franciscans or Grey Friars. This house was founded by Edward the First, but was dissolved, and its property dispersed at the general suppression of monasteries. The college was founded during the reign of Queen Elizabeth—an era remarkably distinguished for learned ladies and patronesses of literature—by Lady Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, aunt to the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, who was renowned throughout Europe as a poet, a warrior, and a philosopher, a politician, and, above all, as "a good man." This illustrious lady bequeathed £5000, besides some other property, for the erection and endowment of the college which now bears her name. The charter of its foundation bears date 1593.

At this college there are nine foundation fellowships, all open to the natives of any part of her Majesty's dominions. Besides the foundation fellowships, there are two founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, appropriated to his scholars of this college; and one fellowship, founded by Leonard Smith, the nomination of which is vested in the Warden and Company of Fishmongers. The Blundell Fellowships are tenable for only ten years after the degree of M.A.; but in other respects the fellows have nearly the same privileges, authority, &c., as the Foundation Fellows. A mathematical lectureship, present value £140 per annum, was founded by Mr. Tayler. The lectureship is not tenable with a fellowship, but may be held by a layman. This college has also many valuable exhibitions and scholarships,

which the curious in these matters will find fully detailed in the "Cambridge University Calendar."

Sidney College is pleasantly situated, with a beautiful garden and walk, which forms, according to the testimony of one of the historians of Cambridge, the "sweetest retreat for lover or poet in the University."

Among the many eminent men whom the literary history of this college records, as having there acquired that learning and mental discipline which enabled them to become prominent on the theatre of the world, we may mention the stern republican, Protector Oliver Cromwell, who was admitted a fellow-commoner there April 23rd, 1616. In 1628 he represented the town of Cambridge, and some years after took violent possession of it with the Parliamentary army. Sir Roger L'Estrange, the editor of the first English newspaper, the *Public Intelligencer*, published in 1660, completed his studies at Sidney College; and Dr. Thomas Wilson, the pious Bishop of Sodor and Man, who died in 1755, and the memory of whose sanctity and many virtues is "in all the churches," was also educated there; several authors who have added to our national stock of poetical and historical literature, but whose works our limits prevent us from enumerating, were likewise graduates of Sidney College.

The reminiscences which buildings of this description are calculated to excite are always of a most interesting character; the early struggles of genius—the persevering acquisition of knowledge—and the gradual development of those intellectual powers, which may hereafter enable their possessors to guide and enlighten mankind by their wisdom, to extend the boundaries of science, to shake a senate, or to rule an empire, are subjects for many a fanciful speculation, to shake many a pleasing reflection; while the sages of the past still instruct us from the volumes which their learning and philosophy have bequeathed to the world, or, as Sir E. Bulwer has poetically expressed it,

"the wise,
(Minstrel or sage) out of their books are clay,
But in their books, as from their graves they rise,
Angels—that, side by side, upon our way,
Walk with and warn us."



WRECK OF THE ISIS.

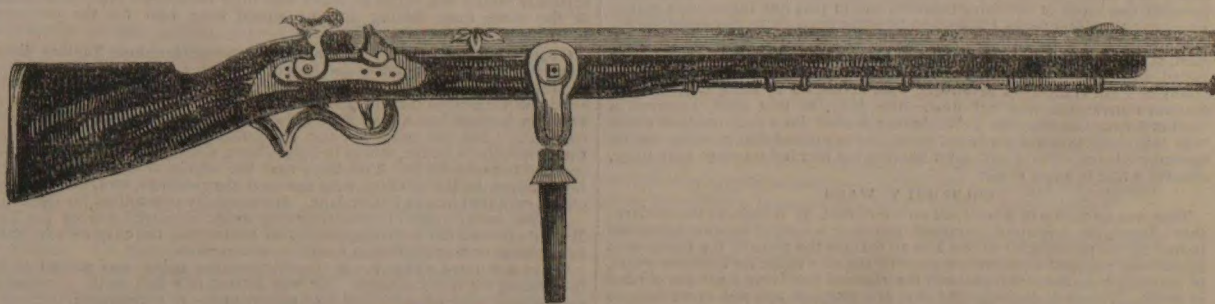
LOSS OF THE ISIS.

We last week briefly announced the loss of the Isis, off Bermuda, which intelligence reached us by the Royal Mail steam-packet Medway, which arrived at the Land's End on the 3rd instant, where she was compelled to land the mails, owing to the unusually stormy state of the weather and having exhausted her stock of fuel. We this day present our readers with an authentic sketch of the wreck, and such further particulars of the disastrous occurrence as have since reached us. The Isis (it will be remembered), having been on shore at Porto Rico, was returning to England in company with the Medway, when they encountered a heavy gale with a tremendous sea off Bermuda, and it became necessary to abandon the Isis, and remove the officers and crew to the Medway, which, by the aid of the paddle-box boats, was effected with the loss of only one life out of a crew of nearly one hundred persons. After taking the ground the Isis proceeded to Turk's Island, when, from her state, it was deemed most prudent to send her to Jamaica for repairs, the leaks during the passage from Porto Rico having obliged her to keep all her pumps going—and here the passengers protested against proceeding to Nassau in her; accordingly the mails, &c., for Europe, Havannah, Vera Cruz, &c., were removed to the company's steamer Tay, and those for Jamaica carried on in the Isis. The leaks did not materially increase during the passage to Jamaica (51 hours) where she arrived on September 17, and assistance was immediately sent from her Majesty's Dockyard, as well as from the men-of-war then lying at Port Royal. By the 27th of September all the repairs that could be afforded at this port were completed, and a trial trip was made outside the harbour, from the result of which the Isis was deemed sufficiently seaworthy to proceed to sea with the mails. Accordingly she left Port Royal on that day, and arrived at Nassau, N.P., on the 3rd of October, where she was joined by the Medway, and after arrangements were entered into, and the mails and specie transhipped to her, both ships took their departure in company for England, via Bermuda and Fayal.

The weather for the first few days was fine, but on the 7th of October a breeze sprung up from the E.N.E., which gradually increased to a gale, with a heavy sea running. From the time of the breeze freshening the leaks increased, and it was found necessary to set all the hand-pumps going, which for a time kept the water under. During the night of Saturday, the 8th, the gale and sea had increased so much as to cause the Isis to labour very heavily, the water all this time gradually gaining on the pumps, which are now rendered unserviceable from constant use. At 7 30 a.m. the engines from some cause stopped, and the crew were now reduced to the alternative of baling with buckets as the only means of keeping the water under. The ship now became unmanageable, and fell into the trough of the sea, when the main trysail was set, but from the violence of

the wind it was of little use. It was now thought prudent to inform Capt. Smith, of the Medway, of the distressed situation of the Isis, but, from the prompt manner in which the signals had been observed and answered from that ship, all on board had the greatest confidence in the assistance that would be rendered in the event of their being obliged to abandon the Isis, and, therefore, they determined to remain on board while there was a hope of saving her. By this time (8 a.m.) the chief engineer had discovered the cause of the engines stopping, and after much time and trouble they were again set in motion, but only for a few minutes, for the water had gained so rapidly as to extinguish the fires. The ship's company, seeing the engines stop, went off in a body to know what was to be done with the ship. No hopes now remained, the fires were out, and they were deprived of all means of keeping the water under, which was gaining so rapidly that it was feared she would go down before there was a possibility of leaving her in the boats. The signal of distress was therefore made to the Medway, which was immediately answered, and she bore down to their assistance in the midst of a heavy squall. The life-boats were now with much risk and difficulty got into the water, but from the heavy sea running and from the ship being water-logged and rolling so heavily in the trough of the sea, little hopes could now be entertained of saving the lives of those on board, expecting every moment the boats would either be dashed to pieces or swamped alongside. Fortunately at this moment a heavy squall of rain lulled the wind and sea, and by great care and difficulty the boats were hauled under the lee quarter, and the passengers and half the ship's company lowered themselves by ropes into the first, and she was cast off and allowed to drift towards the Medway; the remaining part of the ship's company and officers then lowered themselves into the other boat, and she was also cast off, and the Isis left to her fate.

From the great exertions of Captain Smith and officers of the Medway, and the excellent qualities of the life-boats in so heavy a sea, which no other boats could have encountered with such numbers on board, all were safely got on board the Medway, with the exception of one boy (an apprentice), William Williams, who was unfortunately drowned. The Medway remained as close to the wreck as the violence of the gale would allow with safety, and the following morning the wind and sea having considerably moderated, and the Isis being still afloat, boats were sent to ascertain if a possibility remained of towing her into Bermuda, about 40 miles distant, but a few moments sufficed to convince them that such an attempt would be useless, as the water was now rushing into the saloon, and the lower deck was already burst up. By noon the ship had sunk so deep in the water as to oblige all the boats to leave her. The Medway kept near the spot until daylight, when it was discovered that the Isis had gone down during the night, a few spars and hencoops, &c., being seen floating on the water, the only remains of this noble but ill-fated ship.



THE BRITISH SWIVEL GUN.

Having given in our Chinese collection of cuts a sketch of the arms seized by the British forces, we here introduce an engraving of a British swivel wall-piece, which will not be uninteresting to our martial subscribers, of whom, we are happy to say, we have a very numerous list. From two and a half miles to three miles

is the common range of the above gun. It will kill at three miles, and is generally used on the tops of forts and elevated stations, ships' boats, &c. It has been in use the last thirty years by the British in India; but the percussion lock is an improvement added within the last twelve months. In size and weight it is

about treble that of the old heavy musket, and about six feet in length. It has been observed that the mountainous passes of such a country as Afghanistan might be rendered perfectly inaccessible by the skilful use of such formidable weapons as these.

In the military stores department, East India House, a number of these fire-arms may now be seen packing up for their destination in India.

There is also a sort of *swivel musketoon* very similar to the above, only much shorter and thicker, and the bore towards the top much wider.

IRELAND.

CLONMEL.—The *Tipperary Free Press* contains the details of an inquest held on the bodies of three unfortunate men who were suffocated to death in the county gaol. The deceased were heard to moan during the night, but the turnkeys took no heed of the circumstance. After a long investigation, the jury found that the deceased had come by their deaths on the morning of Friday, 4th of November, 1842, by suffocation, from inhaling carbonic acid gas, which gas escaped into their cell from a tube leading from an Arnot stove.

COLERAINE.—The representation of this borough has lately become vacant in consequence of the promotion of Mr. Litton, the late member, to the office of Master in Chancery. Some surprise was caused among the burgesses of Coleraine on Wednesday last by the sudden arrival of the chief secretary, Lord Eliot, who proceeded at once to Somerset, the residence of Mr. Richardson, the high sheriff of Londonderry, a short distance from the town. Next morning his lordship set off for Down-hill, the seat of Sir Hervey Bruce, the Episcopalian Tory candidate for the representation of the borough. Rumours were afloat that the object of the visit of Lord Eliot was to pave the way for the introduction of Mr. Smith, the new Attorney-General, as the Government candidate for the borough. Be this as it may, the Presbyterian party feel confident of their ability to return their candidate, Dr. Boyd. Lord Eliot took his departure on Thursday for Londonderry.

DUBLIN.—**METAL HOUSES.**—Houses composed exclusively of iron and cast metal, the first of the kind ever introduced into Ireland, are about to be constructed in Carysfort-avenue, near Blackrock. The cost of each house is estimated at £1200.

THE LATE SIR MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN.—On Monday a case was brought before the Lord Chancellor, in the course of which mention was made of a decision pronounced by Sir Michael O'Loughlen, when his lordship said—"Mention having been made of the name of the late Master of the Rolls, I cannot omit this opportunity of stating how much I deplore his decease, and how sincerely I sympathise in the general feeling for his loss, and in the admiration entertained for his virtues. His kind disposition and pleasing manners ensured the regard for those over whom he presided; and his great attainments as a lawyer, his practical knowledge, his untiring industry, and, above all, his earnest desire to promote the ends of justice, demand the respect of all, and in him the judicial bench has indeed lost one of its brightest ornaments. He has imposed a heavy task on his successor. That successor may not hope (and I dare say does not) to excel the eminent person whose loss we must deplore; but, by a rare union of like qualities, I have no doubt he will tread in the steps of his gifted and esteemed predecessor."—Sir E. Sugden, while delivering the above brief address, seemed much affected, and a breathless silence prevailed in court.

COMMAND NIGHT.—His Excellency Earl de Grey attended the theatre on Tuesday evening, accompanied by a brilliant suite. His excellency was rapturously applauded by the audience, which was one of the most numerous and fashionable that has been within our theatre for the past twelve months. Mr. Wallack, as *Rover*, in the comedy of *Wild Oats*, held the house in shouts of laughter.

WATERFORD.—The Liberals of this county purpose entertaining Mr. O'Connell at a public dinner, at Parsonstown, on the 13th instant.

Mr. G. Dunbar, the new Mayor of Belfast, was the late representative in Parliament for that town. He is a gentleman of exceedingly pleasing and conciliatory manners, and is highly respected.

The steam-mills of James Dennison and Co., at O'Brien's-bridge, a few miles from Limerick, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday se'night. It is scarcely four years since these mills were rebuilt, having been then burnt to the ground. Messrs. Dennison are insured for £4400 with the North British. The fire is supposed to have been purely accidental.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—TUESDAY.
(Sittings in Banco.)
THE QUEEN V. WALTON.

This was a *scire facias* to repeal a patent which had been granted to the defendant for the manufacture of the backs of instruments used in the cloth trade, and known as cards. The backs of these cards are required to be elastic, and they had always been made of leather; but it was supposed that India-rubber, recently applied to so many useful purposes, might, by being united with some new elastic substance, be formed into something that would equal leather for strength and elasticity. The defendant had invented one mode of attaining this end, and in 1834 had taken out a patent for it, but this patent was impeached by some persons as given for an invention not a new invention. At the trial of the cause, before Lord Denman, at the Middlesex sittings after last term, a great many witnesses were called, and the fact that Mr. Faraday had, in a lecture delivered in 1826, mentioned Mr. Hancock's invention, was relied on to show that the defendant's invention was not new. The jury, at that time, returned a verdict for the Crown.—Sir T. Wilde now moved for a rule to show cause why this verdict should not be set aside, on the ground that it was a verdict against evidence.—The Court, after hearing the learned sergeant very fully, granted a rule to show cause.

COLNAGHI V. WARD.

This was an action of assumpsit on a contract, by which, as the declaration alleged, the defendant, in consideration of a sum of money advanced to him by the plaintiff, to enable him to furnish the plate of the Duchess of Richmond, engaged to allow the plaintiff the sole right, for fourteen years, of printing from the said plate, and the right of receiving a certain portion of profit. The defendant pleaded that the contract was not in writing, as required by the statutes of Anne and George II. In this plea there was no allegation that the plate in question had the name and date, as required by these acts. The Attorney-General appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General for the defendant. There was a demurrer to this plea, and the case was argued on the point whether an assignment of this sort of right of publication could be transferred without a writing; but the court decided it on the want of allegation in the plea already noticed.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

HUNT V. HELPS AND OTHERS.

This was an action to recover a sum of 2000l. from the British Fire Assurance, claimed as due on a policy of insurance effected on the machinery and stock in trade of the plaintiff, which had been burnt in a

fire at Bermondsey. The defence set up was fraud in the statement, and that the fire had been occasioned by the wilful procurement of the plaintiff himself. The cause was tried before Lord Abinger, in Surrey, and a verdict, under his lordship's directions, was given for the plaintiff.—Mr. Sergeant Shea moved for a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside and a new trial granted. He moved on affidavits, which set forth that the defendant's case was first opened, and that one day was occupied with that case, and the evidence on that day closed with the evidence of a person named Abbott, who declared circumstances of fraud in the statement made to the office by the plaintiff. On the following morning, on entering court, Lord Abinger asked the plaintiff's counsel whether he could contradict the evidence of Abbott. The counsel stated that Abbott's evidence was capable of explanation; but Lord Abinger asked the jury whether they believed Abbott, they answered that they wished the case to proceed. Lord Abinger, however, said that, if they believed Abbott, there must be an end of the case, and the verdict must be for the defendants. This statement the learned counsel said was made by him on the authority of the counsel who had led the case at the trial, but who (as he stated in answer to a question from the court), for personal reasons, now declined to move for the rule.—Lord Denman said that the court would consider what course would be the most proper to adopt in this case, whether to hear these facts on the statement of a gentleman at the bar, or to require the verification of them by affidavits.

THURSDAY.

(Sittings in Banco.)

IN THE MATTER OF CAPT. DOUGLAS, A PRISONER.

A writ of *habeas corpus* having been obtained to bring up Captain Archibald Douglas, who stands remanded to prison from a police court upon a charge of having deserted from her Majesty's service in India, it had been specially fixed that the case should be taken this morning at the sitting of the court. In consequence of the temporary absence of Mr. Justice Wightman, who did not come into court at the same time as the other judges, it stood over until after the disposal of a long case on the new trial paper.—The Attorney-General then addressed their lordships, and said, in the case of Captain Douglas, in which a writ of *habeas corpus* had been obtained by his learned friend Mr. Chambers, it was desired that a further extension of time should be allowed.—Lord Denman said the court had no objection, if the parties were agreed among themselves.—The Attorney-General said he believed there was no objection.—Mr. Chambers said he was anxious for an extension of time, and he would mention the reasons why.—Lord Denman did not think it necessary.—Mr. Chambers said perhaps it was only fair that he should do so, as it might be said.—Lord Denman: We do not care about what is said.—(A laugh.)—Mr. Chambers said the truth was that he had, in the first instance, moved in a very great hurry for the writ of *habeas corpus*, and was desirous of moving also for a writ of *certiorari* for bringing the depositions in the case before the police magistrates into their lordships' court.—Lord Denman: I suppose there is no objection to the depositions, is there?—The Attorney-General: None whatever, my lord.—After a few remarks as to the convenience of the business of the court, Lord Denman extended the time until Wednesday next.—Mr. Chambers begged to say that some difficulty was felt regarding the custody of his client, Captain Douglas. If he were kept in military custody his legal advisers could not, he feared, obtain the same access to him as they would otherwise have.—Lord Denman said he did not think that was a matter in which the court ought to interfere. He dared say that every proper opportunity of access would be allowed to the prisoner's counsel by the military authorities.

BAIL COURT.—TUESDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Patteson.)

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—THE QUEEN V. THOMAS BADGER, ESQ., AND THE REV. H. W. CARTWRIGHT.

Mr. Erie applied to his lordship for a rule, calling upon Thomas Badger, Esq., and the Rev. Henry William Cartwright, two of the magistrates of the county of Stafford, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for having, from improper and corrupt motives, refused to admit to bail the Rev. A. O'Neill, a dissenting preacher, who was brought before them, charged with having attended an illegal meeting, and who had been ordered to find bail for that offence, himself in 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each, and directed to give twenty-four hours' notice of bail, and in the meantime to stand committed. The learned counsel stated that from the affidavits on which he founded his motion it appeared that, after Mr. O'Neill had been so committed in default of bail, Mr. Collins, his attorney, waited upon the defendants, who were the presiding magistrates on that day, and gave them notice of his intention to offer, as bail for Mr. O'Neill, two persons of the names of Page and Trueman, both of whom were members of the Town Council of Birmingham—a situation which no person was qualified to fill unless possessed of property to the amount of 1000l. There could therefore be no doubt of the responsibility of the parties so tendered, and their possession of property to a much larger sum than the amount of bail required; nevertheless the defendants refused to accept their bail, and it was sworn that the defendants were actuated in their refusal by political rancour against the Chartists.—Mr. Justice Patteson said the question was, not whether the defendants had acted rightly, but whether the court ought to grant a rule for a criminal information; he would read the affidavit through before he gave his judgment.—Judgment postponed.

On Thursday morning Mr. Justice Patteson gave judgment. His lordship said there were some circumstances attending the conduct of the magistrates which required explanation, and he therefore considered it his duty to grant a rule to show cause.—Rule nisi granted.

BANKRUPTCY.—THURSDAY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque.)

THE CASE OF LORD HUNTINGTOWER.

The examination of the bankrupt was resumed this morning by Mr. Cole, who appeared on behalf of Messrs. Peason and Co., creditors for 1800l., Mr. Elmore for 1200l., and Mr. Matthieson for 988l.; and, after a short examination, the further hearing was put off till the 13th of January.



POLICE.

MANION-HOUSE.—Charles Lea, who has been carrying on the plunder of respectable tradesmen in the City, by representing himself to be a wine-merchant, residing at 14, Coopers-row, Tower-hill, was brought up for final examination, on Tuesday, before Sir C. Marshall. He has already undergone several examinations; and, upon his being placed at the bar, the evidence against him was read over, and he was committed, with an intimation that bail would be taken.

A man of respectable appearance, named Peter Adamson, appeared before Mr. Alderman Gibbs on Monday, at a late hour, charged with having obtained the sum of 200l. under false pretences from a young Scotchman, named John Heron. The false pretences were understood to be that the complainant should be a partner in a commercial agency at Port Philip. Mr. Clarkston attended as counsel, and Mr. Bozon as solicitor, for the prosecution.—Upon the part of the prisoner it was stated that the prosecutor and Mr. Adamson were partners, and a deed of partnership was produced with the signature of both parties affixed.—Alderman Gibbs asked the prosecutor whether he would have parted with the money if the declarations attributed to the prisoner had not been made.—The prosecutor said he certainly would not.—The prisoner was then remanded, Alderman Gibbs, at the same time, stating that he would take bail for the prisoner's appearance.

GUILDHALL.—On Thursday a returned transport, named Thomas Batty, was placed at the bar before Mr. Alderman John Johnson, on the charge of stealing a coat from the premises of Mr. Stirling, in Fleet-street. By the evidence it appeared that the prisoner had been transported for burglary for 14 years, but had had a portion of his sentence commuted. After his return he resumed his old practices, and on Wednesday morning last went into the prosecutor's house, where he boldly took a valuable coat from the hall, and walked with it. Two boys saw the whole transaction, and gave information to Mr. Stirling, who pursued the prisoner, and, after a sharp chase, captured him in Fetter-lane. He was fully committed for trial.

A great many cases of pocket-picking which occurred during the Lord Mayor's procession were disposed of by sentencing the culprits to terms of imprisonment varying from a month to seven days.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A singular-looking being was placed at the bar among the night charges. He was attired in a full suite of canonical robes, and wore a long beard and moustachios to correspond, like one of Johanna Southcott's disciples. At the time he was brought in the worthy magistrate was consulting an act of Parliament, but was soon roused by hearing the defendant exclaim—"I am that I am."—Mr. Fitzpatrick: What name does he give?—Defendant (in a most solemn tone): "I am Christ Jesus. The acts of my father I show, but ye know not his doings, because ye are uninformed. Listen to the words which I speak, and judge me thereby. I am that I am—we and the father are one. I speak to ye, but ye do not understand me."—Mr. W. Bulkeley, of College-street, Islington, said that he was on the previous night, while waiting for an omnibus, opposite Northumberland-house, attracted by the defendant, who was proceeding in a similarly incoherent strain to that which he had uttered before the worthy magistrate. A large crowd was assembled, and the



'A SHILLING WILL NOT HURT YE, BUT WILL MUCH REJOICE WE.'

defendant then asked him to give him a shilling. The words he used were—"A shilling will not hurt ye, but much rejoice we."—The defendant (most vehemently): I never begged; we do not ask anything for hire—all is for the credit of our Father.—Mr. Hardwick (to Inspector Plume): Is the defendant mad or drunk?—Defendant: I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak the words of truth and soberness. Christ is on earth again.—Inspector Plume handed Mr. Hardwick a letter which the prisoner had addressed to a person in Broad-street, St. Giles's, whom he wished to bail him.—Mr. Hardwick, after looking at the superscription of the letter, inquired who "Madam the Pastrycook" was, to whom the letter was addressed?—Inspector Plume replied that he had sent an officer to ascertain the truth of the defendant's story, and found it was all a tissue of lies. Defendant: "Judge not lest ye be judged; ye know not we, but we know ye."—Mr. Hardwick then read the letter:—"Madam, in case of this No. 0. We have blessed you three times. Come again to we. Curse nothing. I am insane not, but delight you. You will oblige by following it, and I have hit it, not to worse you, but you are happy through we. Come me watch-house, Vine-street, Piccadilly, No. 10. Begging imposture. You'll plead I good. Bread eat. Being friends next Sunday set by we; you know we eight, and we plead you happy Christ Jesus. By eight be by we."—Mr. Hardwick observed that the defendant must be either insane, or a gross impostor. He should commit him to prison, with hard labour, for a month, and the authorities at the prison would soon find out whether he was a lunatic or an impostor.—This decision did not seem to meet the defendant's views, and he was with difficulty removed, most loudly protesting against it.

Mr. William Black of Lansdowne Cottage, Islington, summoned *Wm. Rhodes*, the driver of one of Hardwick's Hammersmith omnibuses, before Mr. Maltby, for abusive language.—The complainant, an elderly gentleman, stated that he got into the defendant's vehicle at the Mansion-house, intending to go as far as Hyde Park-corner; but the omnibus was upwards of an hour and a half getting as far as Down-street, Piccadilly, and when he remonstrated he was assailed by the defendant with the filthiest abuse.—A police-sergeant came forward and corroborated Mr. Black's statement respecting the slow pace at which the defendant was driving along Piccadilly.—The defendant denied the charge of bad language. With respect to driving slow, it was always the custom for omnibuses not to be in a hurry on Sundays. The usual time was one hour from the Mansion-house to Piccadilly (this is a piece of useful information for those who ride in omnibuses on that day by way of expedition), and drivers were not particular to a few minutes more.—To rebut the charge of bad language the defendant called a witness who was outside the omnibus at the time. This witness merely said he did not hear any abuse given.—Mr. Maltby said he was fully satisfied of the entire truth of Mr. Black's statement. It was impossible to conceive a more flagrant outrage than that which the defendant had committed on a respectable gentleman, by applying to him in the public streets language so disgraceful and disgusting. He (Mr. Maltby) felt it to be his duty to protect the public as far as possible against such conduct, and he should, therefore, inflict the highest penalty the law permitted, without listening for a moment to any application for mitigation. The fine of 3l. and expenses was inflicted and paid.

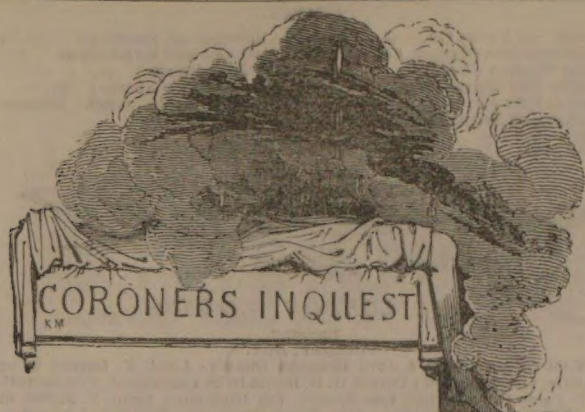
WORKSHOPS-STREET.—Richard Fennell, a young man of respectable appearance, who stood charged with having uttered a bill of exchange for 98l. 10s. bearing a forged endorsement, with intent to defraud Mr. William Cluff, a silk-manufacturer in Steward-street, Spitalfields, was again brought up, and after the hearing of further evidence remanded until Saturday.

UNION-HALL.—William Appleton, Edward Carrington, and James Nicholls were brought before Mr. Traill, charged with a highway robbery, attended with violence.—Mr. James Phillips stated that between twelve and one o'clock that morning, as he was returning home from a place of amusement, accompanied by his wife, and a male and female friend, in walking along William-street, in the Kent-road, he saw a crowd assembled at the corner of the street. He and his friends went off the pavement to avoid the crowd, and, as he was walking behind them, he saw Carrington strike Mr. Pennycook a blow on the head, and knock his hat over his face. Complainant went up to the aid of the gentleman who was assaulted, upon which Appleton struck him a severe blow on the breast, which felled him to the ground, and, at the same moment, snatched from his waistcoat pocket a watch, which was fastened by a guard-chain, and immediately ran away. The complainant quickly recovered himself and went in pursuit of his assailant, who, finding that his pursuer was gaining on him, turned back and rushed into the midst of the crowd, the other two prisoners thrusting themselves forward and endeavouring to conceal their companion and prevent his being taken into custody. By this time two policemen came up, and the prisoners being pointed out to them were forthwith conveyed to the station-house, but the complainant's watch was not found, there being no doubt it was passed to some other member of the gang prior to their apprehension.—It was stated that the row at the corner of the above street was got up on purpose to collect a crowd, in order to give a gang of thieves, who infest the neighbourhood, an opportunity of plundering those who were attracted to the scene.—The prisoners were committed.

THAMES POLICE.—On Tuesday John Roberts, a seaman, who was formerly a drover, was brought before Mr. Broderip, for re-examination, on a charge of breaking into the parsonage-house at Lawford, in Essex, and stealing property to the amount of 200l. therefrom. He was also charged with stealing a bag of clothes from the ship *Triumph*, of Ipswich, lying in the river off Union Stairs. The first case against the prisoner, that of obtaining a bag of clothes and a hammock from the *Triumph*, by falsely representing that he had been sent for them by a seaman named Gooch, who was formerly his shipmate, was fully made out on the first examination, and it was then stated that he was the person described in a placard offering a reward for the apprehension of John Roberts, who broke into the parsonage-house at Lawford, on the 16th of October, while the incumbent of the living and his family were attending divine service in the church.—In answer to a question from Mr. Broderip, Mr. Valentine, inspector of the K division of police, said he was prepared to make seven charges of robbery, burglary, and sacrilege, committed in Essex, against the prisoner, in addition to the case of stealing clothes on the river Thames. Some of the witnesses were in court.—Mr. Childs, a pawnbroker, in High-street, Shadwell, produced a valuable gold ring in the shape of a serpent, which was pledged by the prisoner a few days after the burglary at Lawford. The prisoner gave the name of John Smith when he pawned the ring.—Mr. Broderip, after consulting with Mr. Symons, the chief clerk, committed the prisoner for trial for the felony on the river, and directed the inspector to make the judges acquainted with the other cases when the prisoner made his appearance at the Central Criminal Court.

THE TRIAL OF SUISS.—Some notion may be formed of the heavy expenses attending the defence of Suisse, the late Marquis of Hertford's valet, from the tavern bill sent in to Suisse's solicitor for the refreshments, &c., supplied to his witnesses during three days only, which amounted to £257; to which was added £7 10s. for "waiters, chambermaid, and messenger, £2 10s. per diem as desired;" and for "sundry broken glasses, £1 9s. 9d.;" making the whole amount to £266 13s. 1d. Mr. Thesiger had 300 guineas with his brief, and Messrs. Clarkson, Chambers, and James, 50 guineas each. Suisse is at present residing in Paris, and the whole amount of his fortune is stated to be little short of £400,000.

An accident, which it is feared will prove fatal, occurred to a man named Bernard Woolard, 33 years of age, who was felling timber in Kensington Gardens. He foolishly ascended a tree for the purpose of fastening a rope at the top, after it had been sawed nearly through at the base, and, a gust of wind coming on, he was precipitated with great violence to the ground, from a height of 70 feet.



MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Masons' Arms, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, on the body of Daniel Neal, aged 32, a master boot and shoe maker, of No. 40, in the same street. It appeared the deceased cut his throat with a razor whilst his wife was laying the cloth for dinner. The deceased's brother-in-law said that, for the last two years, he broke out occasionally into acts of intemperance, and that during that time he has been insane at intervals.—The Coroner: You need not state the circumstances that led to that insanity unless you like.—Witness: Last Friday two years he attempted suicide. About that time a suicide was committed which greatly agitated his mind, so much so that he left his home, and did not return for a week. Ever since that occurrence his mind became so completely unhinged as to render him unable to attend to business at all. It further appeared that at the Derby races of last year deceased lost the sum of 2500*l.*, in addition to other sums previously, by betting. He became, in consequence, greatly embarrassed in his circumstances, and had subsequently made repeated attempts to destroy himself.—Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—THE QUEEN'S BENCH LAZARETTO.—On Tuesday last another inquest was held by Mr. Payne, the coroner, at the Queen's Bench Prison, on the body of Mrs. Forster, a lady whose husband has been for a length of time incarcerated in that vile dungeon, and which, if anything were wanting to illustrate the cruelty and inhumanity of the law of debtor and creditor in this country, is calculated to do so most forcibly; but, alas! it is nothing more than the common history which the proceedings at every inquest in the Queen's Bench present.—Eliza Rose, of No. 35, Marsham-street, Westminster, said that she had known the deceased for the last fifteen years. Deceased enjoyed good health until August last, when her husband was taken in execution for debt and consigned to prison. She followed her husband and lived with him in the Queen's Bench, but never recovered from the fright which his incarceration, caused by the treachery of a menial, had given her. Witness paid her a visit on Sunday morning last, and during the conversation deceased fell off the bed and expired in an instant. Deceased had been gradually growing worse since her husband was first taken.—A surgeon said she died from disease of the heart.—Mr. John Bazeley Forster, the deceased's husband, said that he had been in the navy, afterwards in a public office, and since the reduction of the establishment had been living upon his retiring allowance. On the 27th of July last he went to the Audit Office to receive his money, and was detained there a most unwarrantable time. His wife and her friend, Eliza Rose, waited in the passage, and saw one of the men connected with the establishment go out and return with a sheriff's officer. He was brought into the room where witness was seated, and took him in execution. It struck witness that an individual holding a higher appointment in the office was implicated in the affair. They would not take payment of the debt by instalments. Witness had no doubt that deceased's death was accelerated by his misfortunes—in fact, that she died from a broken heart. Deceased was nobly born.—The coroner, in summing up the evidence, said it was highly probable that the deceased, being a woman of highly-sensitive mind, had received such a shock from the occurrence related by the witnesses, as to affect the nervous system and occasion great debility.—Verdict, "Natural death."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday Mr. Payne held an inquest at Guy's Hospital on the body of William Hughes, 33 years of age. It appeared by the evidence that the deceased was in the employ of Messrs. Parker and Wyatt, cement manufacturers, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, and whilst unloading a barge, on the 14th ult., a cask of cement, weighing upwards of 3 cwt., slipped from the slings by which it was being hoisted up, and falling upon him injured his spine. He was conveyed to the above hospital, where he died on Sunday last.—The house surgeon deposed that the injury he had received had caused his death.—Verdict, "Accidental death."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE SATELLITE GRAVESEND STEAMER.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Unicorn public-house, Greenwich, on view of the body of John Williams. It appeared by the evidence that, on Friday se'night, the deceased was in the Satellite steamer while on her passage from Gravesend. When off Purfleet the deceased was observed to go forward to the rails near the paddle-box, and fall over. A boat was lowered, and the deceased, who did not sink at all, was picked up in about six or seven minutes, having been floating about with his face downward, making no exertion to save himself. The deceased was conveyed to the Dreadnought hospital-ship, and recovered sufficiently to state that he fell over accidentally whilst in the act of pulling out the only money he had to pay the fare. He was apparently recovering, but at length died of apoplexy, induced by his immersion in the water.

An inquest was held before William Carter, Esq., the coroner for Surrey, at the King's Arms, Rotherhithe, on the body of Adolph Loman, aged 29, a Russian sailor, belonging to the Russian brig Archangel, lying in the Commercial Docks. The evidence having been heard, the jury returned a verdict.—"That the deceased was found drowned in the dock, but how he came in the water there was no evidence to show."

The Attorney-General and Sir John M'Neill transacted business on Tuesday at the Foreign-office.

There is no foundation for the report that Mr. David Pollock is to be appointed one of the commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in the room of the late Mr. Commissioner Bowen.

A fire broke out in the carriage department of the Woolwich Arsenal on Wednesday evening, which was fortunately extinguished without much damage.

Private letters from Paris state that the celebrated Aguado gallery of painting and sculpture is to be brought to the hammer in the month of March next.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—On Monday last Sir John Pirie, Bart., was elected president of this institute.

It is rumoured that Mr. Horsman, the member for Cocker-mouth, intends resigning his seat for that borough on the opening of Parliament.

NEW TOBACCO ACT.—By the new Tobacco Act, just come into operation, both manufacturers and dealers in tobacco are equally liable to the penalty of £200 for having any tobacco in their custody in the manufacture of which anything other than pure water has been employed.

There is no greater nuisance to which the denizens of the metropolitan suburbs are subject than that of omnibus racing. Several instances of this reckless and hazardous competition have occurred on the metropolitan roads during the past week, some of which were attended with very lamentable results.

On Tuesday night an attempt at suicide was made by Alexander Ponderwiski, a Polish gentleman, residing in Gee-street, Somers-town. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman had recently received a remittance of between £50 and £60, since which period he has continually visited numerous gambling-houses in the vicinity of Leicester-square, where he had lost a large portion of his money. On the night in question he returned to his lodgings in a desponding state of mind, and proceeded to his bedroom, where he cut his throat with a razor. Surgical aid was promptly procured, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A very interesting and instructive improvement has been effected in the management of Kensington Gardens in consequence of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests having laudably affixed the names and description to the various shrubs and trees which were planted a few years ago. The labels are of cast-iron; they stand about a foot from the ground, and are sufficiently large to allow of reading the names at a distance of several yards. In addition to the scientific name the English name is given, the natural order to which the tree or shrub belongs, and year of its introduction into Britain.

The arrangements for regulating the admission of the public to St. James's Park appear to us to be rather anomalous as far as regards the working classes. A few days ago a gentleman's servant in splendid livery was rudely repulsed by the gatekeeper at the same moment that three poor labourers, in tattered attire, were allowed freely to pass. We really think that this is very harsh and unjust towards servants, and we quite agree with the fair correspondent of a morning paper, who observes in reference to this subject, "it is surely better to raise than degrade the character of those persons on whom our domestic comfort and happiness so much depend, and to whose care our property, indeed our very lives, are in a great measure entrusted."

AN AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.—This is the name which has been given to a new machine, for which a company has taken out a patent, and which is to convey passengers, goods, and despatches through the air, performing the journey from London to India in four days! and to travel at the rate of from 75 to 100 miles per hour. Absurd and chimerical as this scheme appears, we understand that a company has been really formed to carry it into operation, and that the patent was formally sealed on the 29th September last. The believers in the practicability of the undertaking point to the invention of gas and railway travelling, as reasons why the incredulous should suspend their judgment. In January the machine will be thoroughly organised, and until then we take leave of the subject, and only trust this alleged invention is neither exaggerated nor an Utopian project.

At the recent fair of Maubourguet, in the Hautes Pyrenees, there was among other exhibitions a travelling menagerie, one of the animals composing which was a fine young lion. Whilst the place was crowded with spectators, the lion escaped from his cage, causing of course great consternation. The owner of the menagerie boldly grappled with him, and in the struggle the lion tore away with his claws a portion of the man's under jaw. On this, notwithstanding his agony, the owner thrust his arm into the lion's mouth, and grasped him by the tongue so firmly, that he fell to the ground. The man having relaxed his hold, the animal returned to the attack, tore his shoulder dreadfully, and would have killed him, if some of the spectators, more bold than others, had not procured a rope and thrown it round the lion so as to prevent further mischief. Notwithstanding the severity of the wounds received by the owner, his recovery is expected.

CHINESE ENTERTAINMENT.—The following curious and interesting account of an entertainment, given by a Chinese gentleman, is from the private journal of the late Felix Boulton, Esq., son of Mr. Boulton, of Edgbaston:—"On Thursday, December 9th, 1819, I went with the officers of the ship to a dinner given by Con Se Qua, at his country house. We arrived there about five o'clock, an hour before dinner time, on purpose to look over the place. It quite surpassed my idea of even a fairy palace. I should think his premises were about four acres, with no regular house, but covered with rooms, halls, pavilions, and summer houses, all separated by water and rock work, ornamented with vases, containing the most beautiful and rare flowers and shrubs; there were likewise trees interspersed all over. The walls were very thick, and in many parts of them were round holes with trees, made of something like plaster of Paris, and painted. These recesses were enclosed with wire, and birds confined in them. At six, we went to dinner in a very fine oblong room, entirely open at one end to a very pretty court full of vases; some containing shrubs, and others gold and silver fishes; as was also the case in many parts of the gardens. The room was twenty feet high, with a fine dome. On the three sides were branches of trees with birds on them in alligree, all different, and most richly gilt. The chairs were covered all over with magnificent crimson velvet, embroidered very thick with solid gold. They were sent to Con Se Qua from Chin Chu, his birthplace. It certainly had the appearance of a fairy palace. The party consisted of Con Se Qua and his fourth son, who were dressed in splendidly flowered crapes and stiff satins, and twelve English. The table was set out with silver dishes, and stands in the middle, and carved silver dishes on each side, something like our bread and butter plates. We had so much else to eat, that not one of these dishes was touched, except some deer, dried and scraped, which was excellent. There were placed by each person three different kinds of almonds and raisins, in cut glass saucers, to eat at intervals, two English wine glasses, one Chinese silver drinking cup, shaped like an egg cup, but rather larger, with two embossed handles, and a beautiful stand, also of silver, a curiously-shaped silver spoon, with green ivory handle, two tortoiseshell chop sticks, with silver ferrules, and a plate of the finest china. Immediately upon our being seated, a large saucer full of bird's nest soup was brought to each person. The cost of bird's nest is forty dollars for a catty, or one pound for a third. When we had eaten as much as we liked of this, it was exchanged for soup of another kind, and so on for six different sorts of soup. Then a large stewed fish was handed to Con Se Qua in a cut glass dish, and he sent pieces to each of us in small cut glass plates. After this, thirty-eight large saucers full of different things were, one after another, presented to us all; all chopped up, and most of them excellent. They consisted of fish, wild fowl, poultry; *beche le mar*, and slices of ham, were used to flavour many of them. There were a great variety of European wines; but I drank nothing but what Con Se Qua called *i nee*; it was a light white wine, and mulled. I must have drank half a gallon, but was not much the worse. We were engaged in this manner from six to half-past nine, when everything was cleared away. After Con Se Qua had taken leave of each of us separately, at his court steps, Chinese etiquette, he arrived, by means of a short cut, at his outer door before us, and insisted upon attending us home, although we had a mile to walk. There were large globe lanterns carried before and behind us, with Chinese characters upon them, denoting Con Se Qua's family rank occupation."

MARTYRDOM OF THE TEMPLARS.—On the Christian Sabbath, at the hour of sunset, the appointed time of prayer, the Moslems were drawn up in battle array under their respective leaders. The Mameluke emirs stood in two ranks, clothed in yellow, and, at the sound of the holy trumpet, all the captive knights of the temple and hospital were led on to the eminence above Tiberias, in full view of the beautiful lake of Genesareth, whose bold and mountainous shores had been the scene of so many of their Saviour's miracles. There, as the last rays of the sun were fading away from the mountain tops, they were called upon to deny him who had been crucified. To choose God for their Lord, Islam for their faith, Mecca for their temple, the Moslems for their brethren, and Mahomet for their prophet. To a man they refused, and were all decapitated in the presence of Saladin, by the devout zealots of his army, and the doctors and expounders of the law.—*Addison's History of the Templars.*

A HINDOO'S OPINION OF BOOKS.—When Mr. Thompson, of Delhi, gave a Sanscrit Testament to a learned Hindoo, who had long opposed the gospel, he said, "At what pains the gentleman has been who executed this great work; But why?" "For the conversion of souls," said Mr. Thompson. "This," said he, "is your understanding of things; but I reason differently. You give

your books without a threat, and without a bribe, and the men are neither terrified nor allured. You see nothing of them again. They die, and perhaps have not been changed in their minds by your books; but books die not: their children come to the possession of them, and they argue thus: Our father accepted these books, and kept them till death; there must be something good in them; our fathers perhaps intended we should read these books, and we will read them. Thus," continued he, "by long patience you secure the changing of the minds of the children of those who take your books, though their minds are not changed."—*Christian Spectator.*

THE ORIGIN OF MUSIC.—The first idea of music, perhaps, was derived from the birds; for what poetic mind could rise with the sun, when, to borrow the noble lines of Thomson,

"Up springs the lark,
Shrill-voic'd and loud, the messenger of morn,
Ere yet the shadows fly, he mounted sings!"—

what poetic mind could hear the feathery songsters carolling their matins, "the sweetest length of notes" of the thrush and woodlark, the concert of the blackbird, the linnet, and the mellow bullfinch, and not conceive that it was possible, with the aid of skilful hand and curious ear, to imitate their music? Or, if such a fancy do not seem a probable consequence, did Jubal, the brother of the artificer in brass and iron, derive his first notion of harmonies from the smithy of Tubalcain? Did the collision of the massy hammer with the ringing anvil teach him the first lesson in the gamut? Whether was it an analysis of the notes of the choral birds or the habitual audience of Tubalcain's hammer that created the first musician? There is a story connected with Pythagoras not generally known, which may decide the point. "Pythagoras," says Professor Whewell, "walking one day, meditating on the means of measuring musical notes, happened to pass near a blacksmith's shop, and had his attention arrested by hearing the hammers as they struck the anvil pronounce sounds which had a musical relation to each other. On listening further he found that the intervals were a fourth, a fifth, and an octave; and on weighing the hammers, it appeared that the one which gave the octave was one-half the heaviest, the one which gave the fifth was two-thirds, and the one which gave the fourth was three-quarters. He returned home, reflected on this phenomenon, and finally discovered that if he stretched musical strings of equal length, by weights which have the same proportion as those above described, they also produced the intervals above-mentioned." Now, although the musical intervals in question would not be elicited by striking with hammers of the weight specified, yet, as the learned and reverend author from whom we borrow the story adds, "the experiments of the strings is perfectly correct, and is to this day the ground-work of the theory of musical concords and discords;" and, therefore, after all, this singular story may rest upon a good foundation.—*Mr. Fullon's "Early Ages," in the Polytechnic Journal.*

A TIGER CAUGHT WITH BIRDLIME.—This was an unexpected question, when the surgeon of the regiment, who had also a store of Indian anecdote, unwittingly transferred the Milesian's wrath to himself. "Talking of catching elephants in a trap," said he: "I have seen something much better worth seeing than that, for I once saw a tiger caught with birdlime." "A tiger caught with birdlime," roared out Mr. Mac Gallagher, completely confounded by what appeared to be the intolerable insolence of this last assertion, "Do you mean to tell me that sir?" "Indeed I do," returned the doctor, "and a very curious sight it was. I would not have missed it for anything. I was on a botanical tour in the south of India, not very far from the territories of his Majesty of Oude, (may his sauce live for ever!) when the man in whose house I was lodging told me that a tiger had been tracked to his haunt, and that he was to be killed in the course of the day, after the manner of their forefathers, if I pleased to see it. Of course I did please to see it, and, accordingly towards evening I found myself, with half a dozen of the natives, perched up in a tree, which commanded a capital view of a dark out-of-the-way sort of place, where they assured me he was sure to come. I could see no preparations for taking him, but they explained to me that the ground all about was covered with leaves, the upper sides of which were covered with birdlime, and that if he once trod one of these leaves he was done; which, indeed, might have been the case, as far as nobody being inclined to dispute it with him; and sure enough he had not gone five yards before he did pick up a leaf on his fore paw. He stopped short, lifted up his paw and took a squint at it, and then gave it a bit of a shake, a sort of gentle pat that would have knocked a bullock over like a nine-pin. The leaf remained, and the next thing he did was to rub it against his jaw, where it stuck. He got into a passion, but as all this time he had been picking up more leaves, the more he tried to remove them from his face the more of them stuck there. They got into his nostrils and drove him half mad; they began to get into and over his eyes, and almost blinded him; all this time the natives about me were in a state of the highest delight, grinning and chattering about me like so many monkeys. All of a sudden he gave a frightful yell, and took a roll upon the ground, that of course covered him half over with shem. He howled hideously, and by this time he had got his eyes quite stopped with them, and after a few minutes of this sort of tarring and feathering process, he was considered to be so completely deprived of all power of self-defence, that one of the natives just walked up to him, and let an ounce ball into his heart as coolly as you'd shoot a jack snipe."

THE CHARTER.—A COMMONS' SCENE IN THE YEAR 1843.
(From George Cruikshank's "Comic Almanac for 1843.")

Several members took the oath, and the Speaker took his seat, when six and twenty members all at once were on their feet. The standing order then to move—some dozen did begin; and, in compliance with it, the Speaker ordered in, for all the honourable members, each "a go" of gin. [Here the reporter introduces the speeches of the honourable member for Battersea on the watercress and radish trade, and several other eloquent orations on the question for extending the suffrage to Hammersmith and Kew. He thus concludes the notice of the sitting.] The house was now impatient, and many rose to say, that they had listened long enough and wished to get away; for they had sat sufficient time to constitute a day, and therefore hoped the Speaker no longer would delay, in ordering to each of them their ordinary pay. With this the feeling of the house appeared to coincide; the Speaker to the treasurer for funds at once applied; and at the sight of money there arose from every side, one universal clamour of "Divide! divide! divide!"

FANCY NEEDLEWORK.—The Queen's visit to Scotland has given new zest to the wear and employment of the old Gaelic dress, and caused our fair countrywomen to employ their needles in copying the products of the northern loom. As these are well adapted for waistcoats and slippers in particular, and various small articles in general, perhaps a few hints on working them will be acceptable. Work them in cross-stitch. Commence by working across the canvass to its whole extent in half cross-stitch (or the under part of cross stitch), then intersect this with similar stripes vertically at the proper distances, and where they cross complete the stitches; then follows the second colour, which, where it intersects the first one, crosses it, making the under half the stitch one colour, and the upper half the colour of the one you are now using; the other colours now follow till the whole is complete. In the royal Stuart the scarlet is used first, the green second, blue third, black fourth, amber fifth, white last.—G. C. H.

Ramsgate, Nov. 8.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XX.

MR. SERGEANT TALFOURD.

If, as the poet tells us, the steep to Fame's temple is hard to climb, the paths to that proud eminence are fortunately numerous. It seldom happens, however, that a candidate for distinction attains his object by travelling along two or three roads at a time. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd is an exception to the common rule: he has attained distinction in several characters, and deserved it in them all. As a lawyer, he has arrived at eminence early in life; as an orator, he has placed his name on the select list of those on whom nature has conferred the glorious power of giving spontaneous expression to the finest thoughts and feelings; and, as a dramatic poet, he already ranks with the illustrious men of his time. Mr. Talfourd was born at Reading, which town he has more than once represented in Parliament, and was there educated at the celebrated grammar-school conducted by Dr. Valpy. It was here that he first imbibed not only a taste for, but an enthusiastic love of, the drama. Here the enduring truths of Shakspeare obtained an influence over his mind, of which the fruit is visible in the addition he has made to the dramatic treasures of our language; and here, too, his education received a tone which coloured his political principles, and has stamped him as a Liberal in public life. His labours as a politician, however, have generally partaken of a literary character; and his struggles in favour of the Copyright Bill indicated how much even in companionship with legislation the cause of genius was associated in his mind. He delivered his great speech on this his darling project in the year 1837. The tone, the style, the illustrative references, were new to the ear of the House. Impassioned eloquence, offering homage to illustrious writers, dead and living, and enforcing the claims of struggling professors of literature upon that property, in "song or sonnet," which the law allowed to be wrested from them, was a topic not likely to attract in such an assembly. Yet with what interest was it listened to! how forcibly were those struck by the argument who had never bestowed a thought on it before! and how important it suddenly became in the eyes of honourable members, whose literary erudition had, since their college days, been confined to Burn's Justice, or Hansard's Debates! The speech of Sergeant Talfourd on that occasion was one of the most argumentative as well as imaginative that had been heard for a series of years.



PORTRAIT OF MR. SERGEANT TALFOURD.

It is remarkable, too, that, in his legal profession just as in his parliamentary career, he has always attained for himself the highest distinction in the advocacy of a literary cause. His magnificent defence of the *True Sun* newspaper in a libel case which he argued in the King's Bench startled all his contemporaries, and reminded them of the inspired orators of days gone by. Professor Wilson, when describing that splendid oration in *Blackwood's Magazine*, likened Sergeant Talfourd to one of the chivalrous and poetical reformers of old, and remarked that "the arguments which he enveloped in a shining garb put to shame the naked impotence of the Whig Solicitor, and held up to public scorn the abject meanness of that tyrannical prosecution." Not less real and solid, and scarcely less brilliant, than this was his defence of *Tait's Magazine* against the action of Richmond in the Exchequer.

The literary productions of Sergeant Talfourd are very numerous and of various merit; for he began to exercise the art of composition when a boy, and has never deserted it yet. The work by which he is best known is the finely thoughtful and impassioned tragedy of *Ion*. It was upon the judgment of his friends that he resolved first to print it for private circulation, and subsequently to sanction its performance for a single night for the benefit of Mr. Macready.

The genius of that admirable actor was as rightly exercised as his judgment had been, and the one night grew into hundreds. The success of the tragedy, wherever it was acted, was unequivocal; and the name of its author was at once, and by acclamation, enrolled among the category of British poets.

His legal career has been perfectly successful; and there is no doubt that he may achieve, almost independent of party influences, the highest honours of his profession.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Nov. 9, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Every lady we now meet, either on foot or otherwise, is warmly clad; and large camails of black velvet, made very full, and trimmed with passementerie, or pelisses of velvet or satin, with similar accessories, with capotes of black or green or pearly colour velvet, are quite the rage; the capotes have a flat feather of the same shade, or a bouquet of velvet flowers. A small collar, made entirely of Valenciennes lace; a handkerchief, fastened at both ends by long bows of black velvet; gloves with velvet turn down; velvet boots, made to button; and, further, more, a beautiful black lace veil, if the hat be of velvet, or of English point lace, if the hat be of white or pale blue satin, compose the fashion of the present day. There cannot be a doubt that the present winter will be the most fashionable season that we have had for many years, as every effort is making to give éclat to our reunions. Furs are fully as much used as ever. They compose the distinguished ornament of the cloaks worn in coming from balls and parties. These are made in rose-coloured satin, with trimmings of sable, which material forms the kolinski which surrounds the violet velvet mantle used for morning visits; when the camail is worn on such occasions it is made very large and trimmed with the same material. Flowers are still as much the rage as ever, and though it would at times be extremely difficult to point out to what botanical class they belong, yet we may safely affirm that anything richer than those made in velvet for bonnets, more light and ethereal than those destined for little dress hats, or more coquettish than the garlands and trimmings of our ball dresses, it would be very difficult to conceive. Lace seems to enjoy a most fashionable predominance in the toilettes of our fashionable belles. We have seen two,



and even three, rows of it upon our velvet robes; but, it must be distinctly understood, that, for the trimming upon our stuffs, it must be either Alençon or English. Some most beautiful things of this sort have just come out, and really, upon the whole, I know nothing more graceful or becoming than they are when worn by our women of distinction. For half mourning nothing is considered more correct than the rough stuffs a la sciabène. We should, in particular, remark one of charming grey pearl-coloured stuff, trimmed at the sides with branches of black roses, forming a most beautiful description of half mourning, which is the more useful as it may be worn at any time. Large Cashmere shawls are still worn, and are preferred to be black. Two most superb mantles, which have been just sent to Vienna, have been submitted to our inspection. They are remarkable for the novelty of their embroidery, which is en soutache, intermixed with a pattern embroidered in silk; one of them is executed in white, upon a pale blue ground; the other on white, upon a bright green satin. Both of them are lined with white satin, and are the most elegant things of the kind I have ever seen. I had almost forgotten to mention a very pretty and elegant trifle which I have just met with in the course of my promenade. It is a mantle called an "Armenien," and is really the most piquante original, and, taken altogether, the prettiest toilette that a woman can wear as a walking costume.

HENRIETTE DE B.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week the arrivals of wheat from Essex, Suffolk, Kent, and all other quarters up to Mark-lane have been very scanty, owing to which, and the increased attendance of both town and country buyers, the demand for all descriptions has ruled firm, at an improvement in the general quotations of that article, of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and good clearances have been made by the factors. In foreign wheat a large amount of business has been passing, and the rates have risen from 1s to 2s per quarter. The duty has advanced to 20s. Barley and malt have met a very slow inquiry, and previous quotations have been with difficulty maintained. The demand for oats has proved steady, at a rise of 6d to 1s per quarter. Beans have gone off slowly, but peas have improved in value quite 1s per quarter. Flour has had an upward tendency, and its figures must be noted 1s per 280 lbs higher.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1860; barley, 2380; and malt, 3070 quarters; flour, 2970 sacks.—Irish: wheat, —; and oats, 1230 quarters.—Foreign: wheat, 1300 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 63s Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 50s to 62s. **In Bond.**—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed sell freely at full prices, but in all other kinds of seeds scarcely anything is passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hemp-seed, 35s to 40s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30s to 33s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 7d; barley, 28s 2d; Oats, 17s 5d; rye, 29s 10d; beans, 31s 11d; peas, 34s 4d. **Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.**—Wheat, 50s 9d; Barley, 28s 7d; Oats, 18s 2d; Rye, 31s 1d; Beans, 32s 6d; Peas, 33s 9d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—The advices from China state that the shipments of tea from Macao up to the 1st of July were 34,600,000 lbs. The public sales are occupying much attention, while, by private contract, a fair business is doing at full prices. The stocks of tea in London are now about 28,000,000 lbs.

Sugar.—The demand for each kind of sugar since our last has somewhat fallen off, and rates have experienced a slight depression.

Coffee.—This market has again ruled dull, and the quotations are with difficulty maintained.

Rice.—At auction 800 bags have sold at 9s to 13s per cwt. **Saltpetre.**—The demand is good for rough, and 282 bags Calcutta at auction sold at 29s for 5½ per cent. refraction, being full rates.

Lac Dye.—65 chests of common marks at public sale went at 3½d. **Shellac.**—This article is in good request, and a small parcel of fine orange has sold at 78s to 78s 6d per cwt.

Tallow.—This description of produce is in demand, but at rather lower prices. 48s 3d to 48s 6d is the value of P. Y. C. on the spot.

Oils.—We have a firm demand for oils, at last week's prices. **Provisions.**—The Irish butter market is still very dull, and we quote prices 1s to 2s per cwt. lower. Fine foreign butter, however, is in firm inquiry, and commands 106s to 108s for the best Friesland. Bacon is a mere drug, and the same may be said of lard. In other kinds of provisions we can notice no variation.

Wool.—The imports have been about 400 packages this week. Several public sales are appointed, while the private contract demand is very dull at barely late rates.

Hops.—This article is still very dull, and prices are barely maintained. The duty is called £160,000.

Potatoes.—The weather continues mild for the season, and the supplies of green vegetables large. The inquiry for potatoes is dull, at from 3l. to 3l 10s per ton.

Smithfield.—We have had a better inquiry for stock here this week, and fair clearances have been effected at the following prices:—Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 4s to 4s 8d per 8lbs., to sink the oil.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There has been a slight comparative improvement in the general demand here. Beef, from 3s to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s; and pork, 4s to 4s 6d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).

Bank Stock, 172.	India Stock, 259½ pm.
3 per Cent Red. 93½.	Ditto Bonds, prem.
3 per Cent Cons. 94½.	Ditto Old Annuities.
3½ per Cent Red. 100½.	Ditto New Annuities.
New 3½ per Cent. 101½.	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 61 prem.
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto, 500l., 59 prem.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto, Small, 59 prem.
Jan. 1860, 12 5-16	India Stock for Account, 260
Oct. 1859, 12½.	Bank Stock for Opg., 258.
Jan. 1860, 12 11-16	Consols for Opg., 94½.

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 45	London and Blackwall (p), 5½
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 47	London and Birmingham (p),
Great Western (65 p), 84	Ditto Thirds (p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 61½	Ditto New Shares (p),
Ditto Fifth (p),	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 35	(41l. 6s. 10d. p),



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 8.—3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. F. Garratt to be Captain, vice Campbell; Cornet H. H. Bacon to be Lieutenant, vice Garratt; C. P. Coote to be Cornet, vice Bacon. 6th Dragoons: Lieut. F. Sutton to be Lieutenant, vice Walker. 13th Light Dragoons: Ensign J. J. Lloyd to be Cornet, vice T. D. Lloyd.

1st Regiment of Foot: Cornet T. D. Lloyd to be Ensign, vice J. J. Lloyd. 3rd Foot: To be Ensigns—D. Stewart, vice Smith; A. Fitzgerald, vice Mercer. 7th Foot: Lieut. W. J. T. Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Sutton. 8th Foot: Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Ross to be Quartermaster, vice Aldridge. 9th Foot: Ensign R. Daunt to be Lieutenant, vice Williams. 10th Foot: C. J. Lindam to be Ensign, vice Otley. 11th Foot: W. Chalmers to be Ensign, vice Ross. 24th Foot: Lieut. Gen. R. Ellice to be Colonel, vice Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Lyon. 27th Foot: Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Maclean, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir G. L. Cole. 30th Foot: Lieut. W. A. Steele to be Captain, vice the Hon. H. J. Pery; Ensign J. B. Patullo to be Lieutenant, vice Steele; Sergeant-Major S. Sharpe to be Ensign, vice Patullo. 31st Foot: A. Pilkington to be Ensign, vice Tritton. 38th Foot: Ensign W. J. Loftus to be Lieutenant, vice Stawell; S. Robinson to be Ensign, vice Loftus. 57th Foot: G. Armstrong to be Ensign, vice Morphet. 60th Foot: Lieut. Gen. Sir W. G. Davy to be Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion, vice Sir J. Maclean. 62nd Foot: W. A. Sinclair to be Ensign, vice Hillier. 63rd Foot: Cornet B. Walrond to be Ensign, vice Kirby; J. Fairthorough to be Ensign, vice Walrond. 66th Foot: Lieut. E. Phibbs to be Lieutenant, vice R. Steele; Ensign A. Blount to be Lieutenant, vice Phibbs; T. Benson to be Ensign, vice Blount. 69th Foot: G. H. Evans to be Ensign, vice Hughes. 77th Foot: J. Miller to be Ensign, vice Mahon. 81st Foot: Ensign J. H. Carige to be Ensign, vice Crowley.

MEMORANDUM.—The names and designation of the gentleman appointed to a Cornetcy in the 7th Dragoon Guards, 22nd July, 1842, are Charles Edward Petre, gent., not the Hon. Charles Petre, as previously stated.

Erratum in Gazette of the 1st inst.—63rd Foot: For Ensign M. C. Hughes to be Lieutenant, vice Fowle, read vice Hardie.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 7.—Royal Artillery: Second Captain C. B. Symons to be Captain; First Lieut. the Hon. R. F. Hancock to be Second Captain, vice Symons; Second Lieut. A. Peter to be First Lieutenant, vice Hancock; Second Lieut. A. P. S. Green to be First Lieutenant, vice W. W. Jones.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Captain H. P. Wulff to be Captain, vice Kay; First Lieut. W. Robinson to be Second Captain, vice Wulff; Second Lieut. W. Cowper to be First Lieutenant, vice Robinson.

Ordnance Medical Department: Temporary Assist. Surg. O. S. Donnell to be Assistant Surgeon.

INSOLVENTS.—B. LAURENCE, Old Broad-street, City, merchant.—T. MURRAY, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, glass-dealer.—J. BELL, Hereford, porter merchant.—T. W. PROSSER, Hereford, soda-water manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—E. MASSEY and R. LAMBERT, Watling-street, City, warehousemen.—J. B. LODGE, Gerrard-street, Soho, bath proprietor.—G. J. MARSHALL, Wood-street, Cheapside, woollen warehouseman.—J. LINDON, Plymouth, merchant.—J. O. BURNLEY and J. A. UTY, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, corn millers.—J. M. FRANCES, Gosport, grocer.—T. A. GOODALL, Epworth, Lincolnshire, chemist.—W. TOMKINSON, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, wine merchant.—J. CRANBROOK, Deal, Kent, draper.—J. FROSTE and I. ASHLIN, Liverpool, merchants.—J. H. ANDERSON, Manchester, printer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. DICKSON, Wattman, Dumfriesshire, cattle-dealer.—J. WALKER, Aberdeen, fancy warehouseman.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 10.—Corps of Royal Marines: H. T. Swain to be Second Lieutenant, C. R. Driver to be Second Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE.—Nov. 11.—10th Light Dragoons: Lieut. A. Cathcart to be Captain, vice Sir J. G. Baird, bart.; Cornet J. Ferrier to be Lieutenant, vice Cathcart. 12th Light Dragoons: Lieut. E. Morant to be Captain, vice E. Vandeleur; Cornet F. M. Mulcaster to be Lieutenant, vice Morant; T. C. Maunsell to be Cornet, vice Mulcaster.

23rd Regiment of Foot: Second Lieut. J. Wynne to be Adjutant, vice Ellis. 44th Foot: Ensign H. H. J. Massy to be Lieutenant, vice Hackett; R. Bainbridge to be Ensign, vice Massy. 57th Foot: Assist.-Surg. F. H. Clark to be Assist.-Surg., vice Neville. 77th Foot: Capt. J. Hamilton to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major G. Stuart; Lieut. H. J. White to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Ensign E. H. L. Crofton to be Lieutenant, vice White; H. R. Carden to be Ensign, vice Crofton. 88th Foot: Lieut. D. Cahill to be Paymaster, vice Roberts. 95th Foot: Assist.-Surg. W. Sall to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Clark.

Royal Newfoundland Companies: J. C. Martin to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ball.

BREVET.—Captain J. Hamilton to be Major in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 4.—Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut. and Adjutant T. B. Murray to be Captain, vice Layton; Second Lieut. J. E. W. Lawrence to be First Lieutenant, vice Gray; First Lieut. J. H. Gascoigne to be Adjutant, vice Gray.

INSOLVENTS.—J. PEARCE, Kennington-cross, coach-maker. W. AYTON, Milton, Kent, brazer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—G. WEGG, Ipswich, draper. A. W. G. DOW and W. RICHMOND, Liverpool, vinegar-manufacturers. C. YANDLE and G. FIELD, Marylebone, coach-makers.

BANKRUPTS.—E. B. ROBINSON, Nottingham, printer. R. LINDON Snaps, Devonshire, corn-factor. T. B. FEHR, Dudley, wine and spirit merchant. R. STEUART, Santa Fe de Bogota, manufacturer of artificial granite. S. RAY, Duke-street, St. James's, bookbinder. R. J. WEBB, Piccadilly, tailor. G. T. KNOWLES, Manchester, cotton spinner. H. CHARLTON, Regent-street, milliner. H. BUNDEY, St. Marylebone, builder. G. J. MARSHALL and C. HALL, Wood-street, Cheapside, woollen-warehousemen.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 4th inst., the lady of Hack Magnus Little, Esq., Manor-house, Eye, of a son and heir.—In Belgrave-street, the Lady Henniker, of son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, at Trinity Church, Regent's park, David Wilson, Esq., of Colombo, Ceylon, to Sophia, eldest daughter of John Kymer, Esq.—At Munden, Hanover, Frederick Baron Von Neydeck, to Octavia, daughter of the late Quaker Harris, Esq., of Southgate.—At Chesham, Bucks, John Sutherland, Esq., of Milk-hall, to Sarah, daughter of Frances Pellatt, Esq., late Ordnance Storekeeper at Weedon.—At Dublin, the Rev. Francis Hewson, vicar of Carberry, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. John Hardy.

DEATHS.

Mr. William Hone, the well-known author of the "Every Day Book" and other popular works, died on Sunday last at his house in Grove-place, Tottenham, after a long illness, and much suffering, which he bore with the most exemplary patience. In early life he was celebrated as one of the first satirical writers of the day. We regret to hear that Mr. W. Hone has left out of a family of twelve children, nine still living, several of whom, with their widowed mother, are almost wholly unprovided for; we understand, however, that some kind friends of the deceased purpose using their endeavours to influence the generous feelings of the benevolent, so as to rescue them from their painful situation.—We regret to announce the death of Vice-Admiral Sir Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., who expired at his seat in Huntingdonshire, on Sunday last. The gallant admiral was a deputy-lieutenant of Huntingdonshire, of which county he served as sheriff in 1839. He was in his 66th year when he died. In April 1833 he was nominated a knight commander of the order of the Bath, and was junior knight grand cross of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George.—At Mount Grove, Hampstead, Mary, widow of the late Thomas Norton Longman, Esq.—At Minerva-terrace, New Cross, Mary, third daughter of the late Mr. Deputy Farrant, of Ludgate-street, and Norwood, Surrey.—At his house in Whitehall-place, Sir John Cross, Knight, aged 74, the Judge of the Court of Review.—William Scully, Esq., M.D., of Torquay.—At Hanover, aged 24, Laura Georgiana, wife of Gervase Parker Bushe, Esq., attached to her Majesty's legation at Hanover.—After a short illness, Mr. William Greathead Lewis, aged 52, who for many years was connected with the London press.—At Manocora Point, Bombay, Captain W. E. Sawbridge, of her Majesty's 28th Regiment.—At Cawnpore, Captain J. Remington, of the 12th Regiment Hon. Com. Bengal Infantry.—The Rev. Thomas Brooksby, rector of West and South Hanningfield, Essex, magistrate on the Chelmsford bench.—At Bournemouth, the Rev. Dr. Causton, prebendary of Westminster, aged 84.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 128, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, November 12, 1842.